

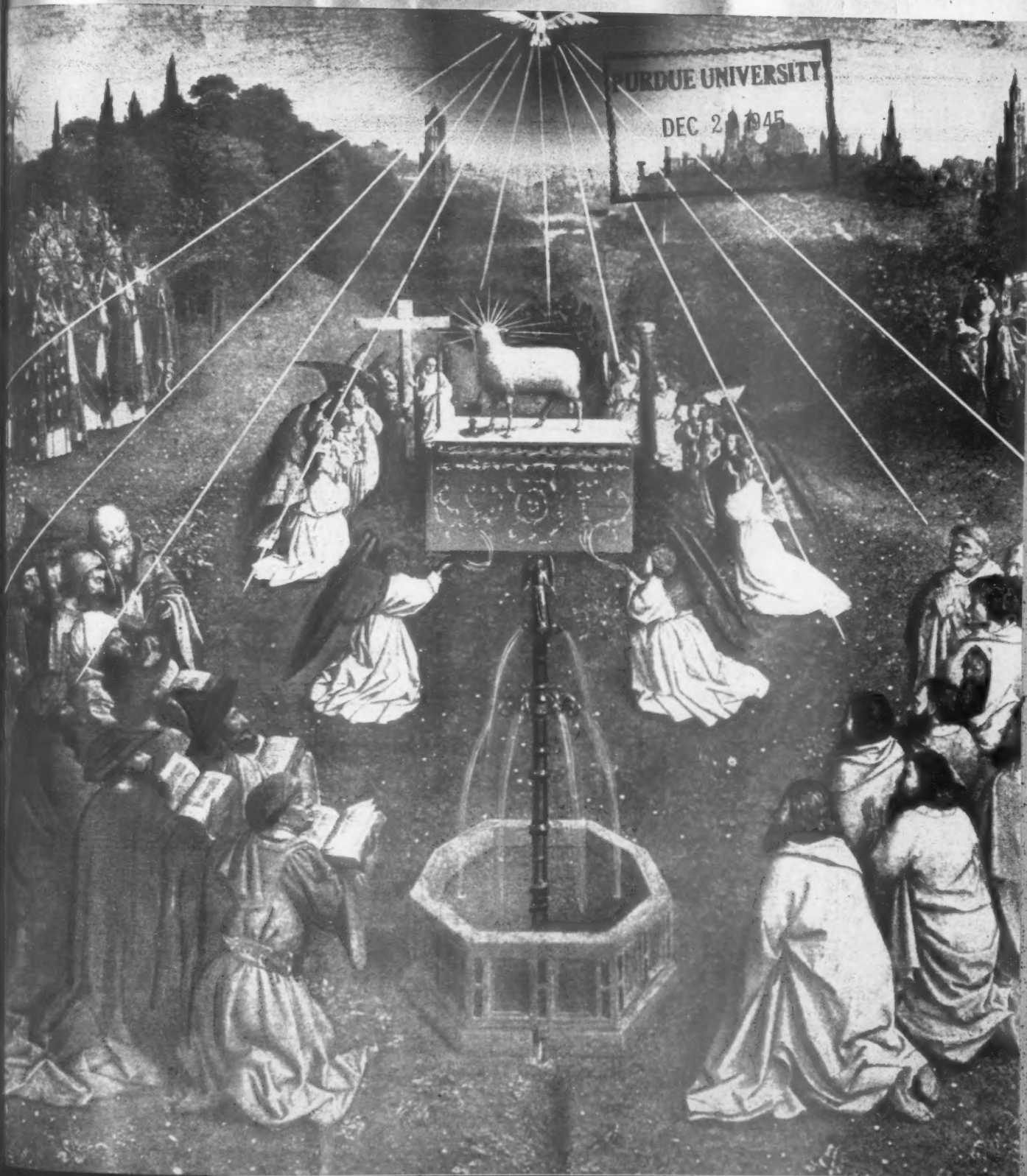
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# THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

VOLUME XXXV

NUMBER 12

DECEMBER, 1945





# A Christmas Thought

Joe Bush says: *If the world of men with faith in Christ,  
Is as it is  
What would the world of men be like without that faith  
In Christ.*

JOE BUSH says ever since men have taken over the world and become the (self-proclaimed) lords thereof, man has done much with the material God created and given man the intelligence to use. Man has dug the mountains and found treasures that are valuable and necessary to the advance of mankind. With the treasures man has made himself comfortable, as comfortable, that is, as a creature can be whose greed for more has never been satisfied.

Man has used the material he has found, and with it has shod the trail of the ox cart and the covered wagon with steel and concrete. Man has built ships and learned to fly them and share the air with the eagles. Man has learned to transmit power and bottle light nearly equal to that of the sun. Also, man has learned to kill his fellowman from the air without coming in physical contact with those he names as his enemies.

Man has done much with the raw material God has revealed to man, and given man the understanding to use. Man has built mighty cities and small towns. He has made farms of the prairies and the desert places, and in those towns, cities, and farms man has built homes—the homes of the people, and those homes, Joe Bush says, are the most important institutions God has made man the architect of. Of all things man has built, the homes where the people live, where love is, where children are born,—these same homes of the people stand nearest the gate that enters into the kingdom of God.

Men make war that nations, kingdoms, and republics may extend themselves, deprive men of their homes, their lands, their jobs, their businesses that occupy the minds of the people of all nations, and when the wars are lost or won the people pay the bill. Governments levy taxes on the possessions and the earnings of the people to pay the cost of wars. That is a minor war debt the people pay that a nation can liquidate with tax money. But the people also pay with the lives of their children—the jewels from the homes of

the nation, and that is a war debt that taxes can never liquidate.

Then, when the wars are over, when the Prince of Peace would unfurl the white flag of peace, when the casualties are listed, when crepe hangs on homes of men, when the gates of prison war camps are thrown open, when the sick, the afflicted, the maimed are in hospitals, when the strong, the able, the physically and mentally fit come home to find a place in the industrial field, what do they find? The House of Industry and Labor divided against itself, contending for a larger per cent of the dollar that only Labor and Industry working together can produce.

Joe Bush says he is speaking here not for industry or labor but for the homes of the people who have sacrificed much while the nation was at war. Home may be a mansion, but it need not be. . . . If a house can be found with a roof, windows, and wells, love can and will make of that house a home, with little things that make it home to those whose home it is. A sprinkling round of pictures, books that tell stories of life and adventure, a well-kept garden with green things growing in their season, all go into making a home.

The crown jewel of every home—that which makes of a house a home—is the love that welcomes home those who toil, that holds open arms for children to run and jump into. The things that make a house a home are common things, and only those whose love is centered there can make a house a home. Our home is not a mansion but to us it's "Home, Sweet Home"; and when our boy comes home from his job "Over There," we'll kneel and pray, just he and I, and thank God for the home we have, where we can meet with those we love, in peace, and kneel in prayer.

## Post Script

Joe Bush says many good people look to heaven as their home, but they have missed much—they who have failed to find a foretaste of heaven in their home here—a home, where the great become small and the small are great.

Peter Spraynozzle of Sheepfold, U.S.A.



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## THE COVER

"The Adoration of the Lamb," famous painting by Hubert and Jan van Eyck, is reproduced on our cover this month. This painting, with 12 panels which are part of it, is valued at \$2,500,000. Taken by the Nazis during the war, it was found in the famous, or infamous, Salzburg salt mine and recently returned to the Belgian Government General Dwight D. Eisenhower officiated at the welcome-home ceremonies.

When the low countries were threatened by the Nazis, the Belgians on May 10, 1940, sent the picture to the Chateau Henri IV in Pau, France, where the French Government agreed to take care of it until the end of hostilities. With the rapid advance of the Nazis into France, the director of the Louvre Museum, Jacques Jaujard, fearful of the safety of the painting, appealed to Count Colonel von Metternich, the one German he felt he could trust. The latter issued orders that the picture could only be removed by an order signed by himself. This plan did not work. In August, 1942, four German officers presented the Director of the Pau Museum with a letter signed by Abel Bonnard, Vichy Minister of Education and a most ardent collaborator, which directed that the painting be turned over to the German officers, and the Director complied.

Count Colonel von Metternich, in an attempt to make his word good, appealed to Berlin, as the result of which he was sent to the Russian front and has not been heard from again.

The story about this famous painting appeared in the American Weekly for November 4. Permission to use the material was given the Wool Grower by that magazine, (further publication prohibited).

Copy of the picture came from the Keystone View Company.

## The Cutting Chute

### Premium List for National Western Stock Show

The awards to be made in the 40th annual National Western Stock Show and in the National Wool Show have recently been issued in book form. Copies may be obtained by writing the management of the Show at the Union Stock Yards, Denver, Colorado. The Show is being held in Denver from January 12 to 19. Entries close on December 12, 1945.

### New Meat Recipe Book

Under the title "My Best Meat Recipes," the National Live Stock and Meat Board has just published its annual meat recipe book. Its forty pages include 75 tested recipes for using all the cuts of beef, veal, pork, lamb, and variety meats; charts picturing the wholesale and retail cuts of all meats; and an easy lesson on cooking meats by all the standard methods. A complimentary copy of the new book may be secured by addressing the National Live Stock and Meat Board, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois.



## MERRY CHRISTMAS

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Salt Lake City 1, Utah

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Irene Young I

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**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 28, 1918.



# What Helps Agriculture Helps All of Us

**W**HAT is it that helps agriculture? We know that to grow good crops it takes good seed, fertile soil, a favorable climate, and the skill and experience of the individual. Likewise in the production of livestock you need well-bred animals, proper care and feeding, plus intelligent management.

Through better seeds and new types of plants like hybrid corn, through soil conservation methods, better land management, and improved machinery, through more effective control of pests and parasites, America has reached a level of food production never before achieved by any nation in history. Therein lies much of America's strength for the future.

By many a tragic example, history teaches us that when food supplies fail, nations fall. We of America must see to it that our agriculture becomes always a stronger, surer base for the economy of our nation. This is a task not only for you as producers but also for us who, by providing nationwide facilities and services, bridge the gap which separates farmers and ranchers from the distant consumers who must have their products.

And because our business is so closely linked with the land, we at Swift & Company are vitally interested in all developments that help agriculture. And so in these Swift pages we publish helpful information, knowing that a prosperous agriculture is essential to the livestock and meat industry—and to the prosperity of the nation as a whole.

*John Holmes*  
President, Swift & Company



## WINTER FEEDING IMPROVES EWE LAMBS

By ALMA C. ESPLIN, Professor  
Animal Husbandry, Utah State Agricultural College

Improved production is obtained from ewe lambs when they are farm fed instead of being wintered on the range, according to studies and experiments carried out here.

In one experiment, a group of lambs was farm fed after weaning, while others were sent to winter range as usual. The farm-fed weanling lambs had access to bone meal and salt and one of three basal rations consisting of alfalfa alone, alfalfa and barley, or alfalfa and corn silage. In the spring, all of the lambs, now yearlings, were weighed and sheared, and the farm-fed group was returned to the operator's range herd.

Average results for three years show that the staple length of wool from yearling farm-fed sheep was longer, and fleece weights indicated 1.9 pounds more of grease wool or 1.3 pounds of scoured wool as compared to the range group. Percentage of ewes lambing at two years of age was 64.7 in the farm-fed group and only 45.5 in the range group.

From these results, it is apparent that better development of ewe lambs through feeding during their first winter is a partial solution to the low lamb crop experienced in many herds of sheep on the western range.

## WITH MEAT PLANTS and marketing facilities through-



out the nation, Swift & Company and other meat packers help bridge the more than 1,000 miles, on the average, that lie between producer and consumer. Their operations develop markets which provide the best outlets and a constant cash market for farmers' and ranchers' products.



## Martha Logan's Recipe for MINCE MEAT

Yield: 4 quarts

1 pound cooked beef shank, chuck, or neck meat	1½ pounds brown sugar
1 cup meat stock	1 quart cider
½ pound suet	2 teaspoons salt
4 pounds apples	2 teaspoons nutmeg
½ pound currants	2 teaspoons cloves
1 pound seeded raisins	3 teaspoons cinnamon
	5 tablespoons lemon juice

Pare, core, and chop apples. Chop together currants and raisins. Add apples, sugar, cider, and meat stock. Cook about 5 minutes. Grind meat and suet. Add with seasonings to apple mixture. Simmer 1 hour, stirring frequently to prevent burning. Add lemon juice.



## Soda Bill Sez:

... generally we should learn two things from life—what to do and what not to do.

... if work is a pleasure, a man sure can have a lot of fun farming.

## WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

1. How many of the amino acids essential to health are found in meat?
2. What governs the price of livestock?
3. In what dessert is meat an important ingredient?

Answers to these questions may be found in articles on this page.

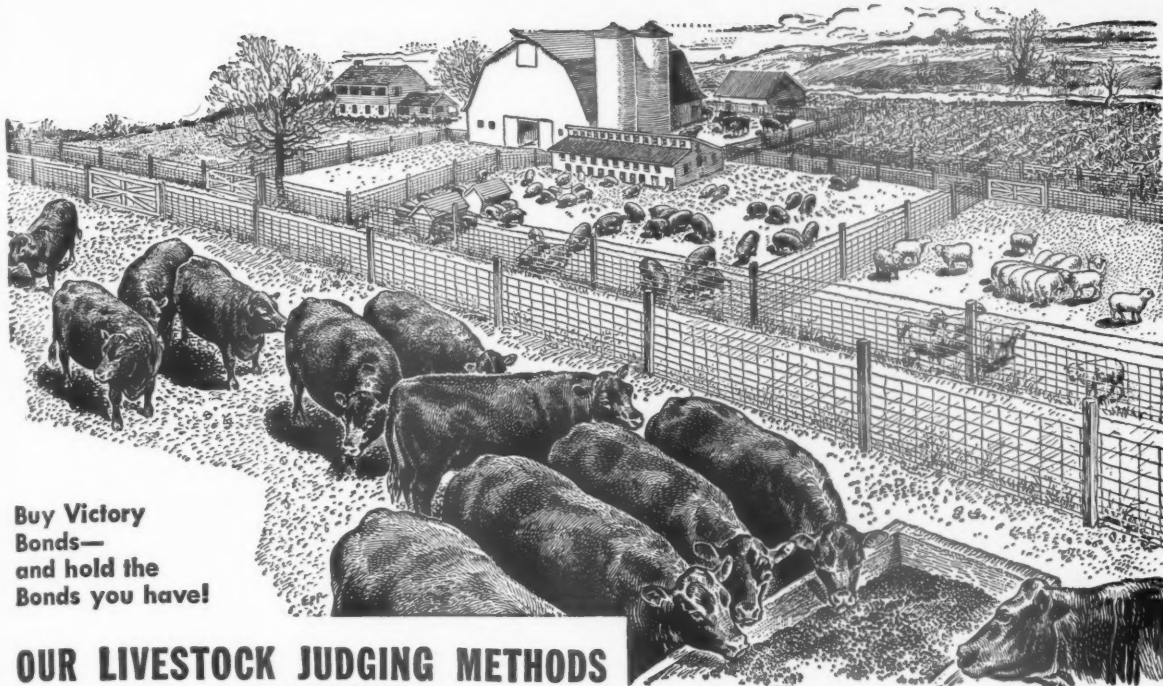
## FREE COLORING BOOK!

Boys and girls, here's a swell coloring book for you. It's filled with funny farm animals—Cissy Calf, Biddy Hen, Junior Chick, and many others. And there are rhymes, too. If you'd like to have it, just write to Department 128, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Ill.



To the good people of America's farms and ranches  
**SWIFT & COMPANY**  
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**A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS**  
**A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR**





**Buy Victory  
Bonds—  
and hold the  
Bonds you have!**

## OUR LIVESTOCK JUDGING METHODS

By R. G. JOHNSON

Head, Department of Animal Husbandry, Oregon State College

Domestic animals are machines for converting plant material into meat, fibers, and other human needs. Competition forces the modern farmer to evaluate efficiency in terms of tons or bushels per acre, dairy production in pounds of butterfat per cow per year, and poultry results in number of eggs per year. Thus, since the basic resource is feed and not animals, shouldn't livestock producers evaluate breeding stock on the basis of meat or of wool their offspring produces per 100 pounds of feed consumed?

The show ring standard for judging animals by external appearance has given us advancement up to a certain point, but breeding for the show ring does not always lead to efficient feed utilization.

A step in the right direction is the increasing use of proved sires. Today, through use of artificial insemination, the purebred breeder is greatly assisted in the establishment and increase of efficient blood lines.

Tomorrow's "yardstick" will not only be bigger yields per acre but also more pounds of meat and fiber per ton of feed.

## "AMINOS" ARE IMPORTANT TO YOU

From the nutrition research laboratories comes the story of *amino acids*, mysterious substances found in the proteins we eat. Aminos are used by our bodies to build and rebuild our tissues, organs and blood. They also help fight off infections.

Of the 23 known aminos, ten are absolutely essential to health and even to life itself. *Meat is rich in all ten of them.* That's why doctors, working to rebuild the shattered bodies of wounded servicemen, order diets with large amounts of meat. That is also why everybody should eat meat for health as well as for its fine flavor and its "stick-to-the-ribs" food value.

Swift and other meat packers, through The American Meat Institute, are telling this vital story of meat and its health-building aminos in many millions of advertising messages. As people read this story, there will be wider markets for meat—and the livestock you produce.

## THE EDITOR'S COLUMN



A smart steer on range goes to where the forage is best. A smart livestock producer sells where the market is best. There are many sources of information to help him decide where that best market may be. Radio networks and nearby stations report daily on receipts and prices at central and local markets. Commission houses and their field men are ready to give personal advice on the best time and place to sell. Newspapers publish detailed descriptions of market conditions. Various timely reports are available from the U. S. D. A. and other impartial sources on trends and developments in the livestock-and-meat industry.

In making their bids, livestock buyers also use current market information. *Acceptance of any price offered is entirely up to the producer or his sales agent.* Meat packing plants and their buyers are located at so many widespread points that if a producer is not satisfied with prices offered by any one buyer, he has a choice of several others to which he may sell his animals.

Moreover, with 3,500 meat packing plants and 26,000 other concerns and individuals who slaughter livestock commercially, there is bound to be keen competitive bidding for your livestock. Barring meat rationing and price ceilings, livestock prices are governed by what the packer can get for the meat and by-products.

*F.M. Simpson.*

Agricultural Research Department

## Swift & Company

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# 81st Convention, National Wool Growers Association

and

## THE 5TH ANNUAL MEETING, AMERICAN WOOL COUNCIL

Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, January 27, 28, 29 and 30,

1946

### Preliminary Schedule of Meetings

This is only a tentative outline of convention events. It will be followed as closely as possible, although it may be necessary to make some adjustment before the final program is shaped up.

### Sunday, January 27

2.00 p.m.—Annual Meeting, American Wool Council

7:30 p.m.—Meeting of Executive Committee, National Wool Growers Association

### Monday, January 28

10.00 a.m.—Opening of Convention

2.00 p.m.—Open Meetings of the Following Convention Committees:

1. Wool Marketing Committee, R. C. Rich, Chairman
2. Lamb Marketing Committee, Howard Vaughn, Chairman
3. Forestry Committee, Reynold Seaverson, Chairman
4. Taylor Grazing Committee, Gordon Griswold, Chairman
5. Transportation Committee, Dr. H. C. Gardiner, Chairman
6. Predatory Animal Committee, B. H. Stringham, Chairman
7. General Resolutions Committee, Sylvan Pauly, Chairman

6:30 p.m.—Dinner, Board of Directors, American Wool Council

8:00 p.m.—Executive Session, Board of Directors, American Wool Council.

### Tuesday, January 29

10:00 a.m.—Wool Session

Speakers: The Honorable Joseph C. O'Mahoney, United States Senator from Wyoming, and Dr. Edgar A. Booth, Chairman, International Wool Secretariat, the United Kingdom's Organization for promoting wool.

Report of Wool Committee. Discussion.

2:00 p.m.—Reports of committees on forestry, Taylor Grazing, transportation, and predatory animals.

W. T. Dutton, Chief, Range Management, United States Forest Service, C. L. Forsling, Director of Grazing, Department of Interior, and other government officials are expected to be present at this meeting.

Discussion

7:30 p.m.—Dinner—Dance

### Wednesday, January 30

10:00 a.m.—Lamb Session

Topics: "Meat in the Future" by Alled P. Davies, American Meat Institute; "New Methods of Lamb Cutting for the Retail Markets," demonstration by the National Livestock and Meat Board; and "The Future of Lamb Promotion" by a member of the National Livestock and Meat Board; "Government Policies," by H. E. Reed, Chief of the Livestock and Marketing Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

Discussion

Report of Lamb Marketing Committee  
Report of General Resolutions Committee  
Election of officers

2:30 p.m.—Luncheon and final meeting, Executive Committee, National Wool Growers Association.



### SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL AUXILIARY CONVENTION

The National Auxiliary President, Mrs. Louis J. Wardlaw of Ft. Worth, Texas, will be present at the coming convention to be held in Salt Lake City, January 28, 29, and 30, 1946, to address the ladies. An invitation is herewith extended to all members to attend this important meeting.

Although the meetings will be largely educational in nature, one session of which will be a joint one with the men, a meat-cutting demonstration, convention chairwomen, Mrs. J. R. Eliason of Salt Lake City, and Mrs. Delbert Chipman, president of the Utah organization, are making plans to entertain visitors at an organ recital in the world-famous Mormon Tabernacle; a conducted tour of Salt Lake City; a Bridge Tea, and other social events.

It is hoped that as many members as can will make plans to be in Salt Lake City for these dates.

An important meeting of all executive officers will be held at the Hotel Utah at 7:30 p.m., January 27, and all officers who possibly can should plan to attend.

### HOTEL RESERVATIONS

We are again urging that all those planning on attending the 81st convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Salt Lake City, January 27 to 30, inclusive, make their hotel reservations promptly and secure confirmations of them. While Salt Lake City, under ordinary circumstances, has, through the Utah, the Newhouse, the Temple Square, and other hotels, always been able to supply ample and comfortable accommodations for all those attending the convention, this year all hotels are crowded. Hence, the necessity for making early reservations.

# The Senate Wool Hearings



The Special Senate Committee to Investigate the Production, Transportation and Marketing of Wool in session (November 19th to 28th). The Chairman, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney is at the head of the table, and around the table are: A. R. McMicken, Rawlins, Wyoming, counsel for the Committee; G. N. Winder, president, National Wool Growers Association; Congressman Frank Barrett, Wyoming; Senator Gurney, South Dakota; stenographer; Senator Robertson, Wyoming; Senator Bushfield, South Dakota; Senators Cordon and Morse, Oregon; Russell L. Burrus, Office of Price Administration; Congressman D'Ewart, Montana, back to camera; Robert P. Sweeny, chief, Textile Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce; Wm. T. Darden, chief, Wool Merchandising Division, Department of Agriculture; Lawrence Myers, assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture; Gail Armstrong, special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture on Policy and Recommendations on Wool and Lamb Programs; Senator Carville, Nevada; Senator Murdock, Utah; and Senator Hatch, New Mexico. Back of the table, left to right: Richard Lardner, Julius Forstmann Corporation; G. H. Robinson, Forstmann Woolen Company; R. C. Rich, Idaho; C. B. Wardlaw, Texas, Ray Willoughby, Texas, H. J. Devereaux, South Dakota; J. M. Jones, and two representatives of the press. J. B. Wilson was seated back of Congressman Barrett and does not appear in the picture. For other Senators and Representatives and wool growers attending the hearings, see text.

"THE United States is without a wool policy," Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney said in opening the first session of the hearings by the special Senate Committee to Investigate Production, Transportation, and Marketing of Wool, in room 224 of the Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., on the morning of Monday, November 19, 1945.

It was for the purpose of developing a sound and permanent policy that the hearings were called. The need was obvious: a 25 per cent liquidation in breeding flocks since 1942—the result of unprofitable production—coupled with a domestic stockpile of half a billion pounds and a world wool surplus of 5 billion, gives no ground for contradiction that the industry is in critical straits. The United Kingdom has a very definite plan for the handling of Dominion wools (Australian, New Zealand and South African), but the United

States has nothing beyond the C.C.C. purchase program, which ends on June 30, 1946.

While the statements put into the record and the information brought out through cross-examination showed complete agreement that a domestic wool industry is essential and that something should be done to alleviate the present situation, there was no unanimity of opinion as to the best method of achieving that end.

The National Wool Growers Association proposed the following: (1) An increase in the tariff; (2) import quotas; (3) the Hill plan, under which the government would handle both domestic and foreign wools in this country and equalize its losses on the sale of domestic wool with the sales of foreign wool. Some variations of this plan were also proposed, such as the establishment of a floor price for domestic wools.

The State Department opposed all

three of the above proposals, and advocated (4) a wool subsidy, which was supported by wool dealers and some manufacturers. The growers do not like this type of relief.

The Department of Agriculture is also opposed to extending its subsidy program and has already announced that it hopes to bring it to a close by June 30, 1946.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation presented a (5) plan under which domestic wool prices would be maintained at present ceiling levels or cost plus a reasonable profit during the adjustment period, the C.C.C. would continue to purchase the clip during that time and sell it through the regular trade channels and would be reimbursed for losses out of duties collected on wool imports.

A plan (6) for wool similar to that now in operation on sugar—a combination of import quotas and subsidies—



will also have the consideration of the Committee.

And, of course, (7) wool research and promotion to stimulate a larger use of wool must necessarily play a big part in the building of the industry. Such a program has been started by the American Wool Council, but needs a larger and more general support of producers and all other branches of the business to do the job as it should be done. Much valuable research has been done by the Army and will be continued; its findings will, of course, be available to the civilian end of the textile industry. The Department of Agriculture has been asked to assist in a wool research program.

While an increase in ceiling price was discussed as a means of improving the domestic wool situation, officials of the O.P.A. apparently are opposed to that procedure. Mr. Russell L. Barrus, head of the Wool Section, Office of Price Administration, in his testimony said that it seemed obvious that "action by way of ceilings alone could never correct the situation, because of the relationship between domestic and foreign wool prices." An increase in lamb ceilings was suggested as a potential benefiting factor.

It will now be the work of the Committee to digest the record of the seven day hearings (November 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, and 27) and make recommendations to the government agencies concerned, (State Department, Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior), and to Congress as the need may me.

This special Senate Committee to Investigate Production, Transportation and Marketing of Wool, set up under Senate Resolution 160 on July 10, 1935, has been continued from session to session of Congress since that time and has held hearings on wool marketing practices and on such problems arising as the result of the war as the restriction of the use of wool in civilian goods and the purchase of the domestic clips by the United States Government. At present it is composed of Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyoming), chairman; Senators Walsh (Massachusetts); Hatch (New Mexico); Murray (Montana); Gurney (South Dakota); and Robertson (Wyoming), the latter having been appointed on November 20 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator John Thomas of Idaho.

In addition to the committee members, numerous other Senators and

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## SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR 1946

### SHOWS and SALES

**January 11-19: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.**

**January 11-19: National Western Wool Show, Denver, Colorado.**

**May 12: Far Western International Sheep Dog Trials, Galt, California.**

**May 13-14: California Ram Sale and Show, Galt, California.**

### CONVENTIONS

**January 6-8: Idaho Wool Growers Association, Boise.**

**January 10-11: Oregon Wool Growers Association, Pendleton.**

**January 10-12: American National Livestock Association, Denver, Colorado.**

**January 14-15: Washington Wool Growers Association, Yakima.**

**January 17-19: Montana Wool Growers Association, Great Falls.**

**January 22-23: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, Belle Fourche.**

**January 24-25: Utah Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City.**

**January 26: Utah Wool Marketing Association, Salt Lake City.**

**January 27-30: National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City.**

**February 5-6: New Mexico Wool Growers Association, Albuquerque.**

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Representatives of states interested in the wool industry sat in at many of the hearings and took part in the discussion. Among them were: Senators Burton K. Wheeler (Montana); Abe Murdock (Utah); E. P. Carville (Nevada); Tom Connally (Texas); W. Lee O'Daniel (Texas); Harlan J. Bushfield (South Dakota); Guy Cordon (Oregon); Wayne L. Morse (Oregon); Representatives O. C. Fisher and R. Ewing Thomison (Texas); Walter K. Granger, (Utah); Frank A. Barrett, (Wyoming); Claire Engle (California); W. A. rett (Pennsylvania).

On the morning of Tuesday and Wednesday, November 27 and 28, the effect of current policies of the Forest, Grazing, and Fish and Wildlife services on the sheep industry were taken up, and Senator Pat McCarran (Nevada), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, occupied the chair.

Thorough preparation for the com-

mittee hearings had been made by A. R. McMicken of Rawlins, Wyoming, employed by the Committee to assist in the conduct of the investigation. He had called upon the various agencies who were to appear and given them an outline of the type of information the Committee desired from them. In all of this preliminary work, Mr. McMicken, of course, had the fullest cooperation from J. B. Wilson and J. M. Jones, legislative chairman and secretary, respectively, of the National Wool Growers Association. A lot of statistical information had also been compiled by the Association's representatives for the Committee's use.

President G. N. Winder, National Wool Growers Association, made the general statement for the producers, who were also represented at the hearings by the following: Vice Presidents H. J. Devereaux, South Dakota and Ray W. Willoughby, Texas; R. C. Rich, Idaho, past president of the National Wool Growers Association and president of the American Wool Council; J. B. Wilson, legislative chairman and J. M. Jones, secretary, National Wool Growers Association; F. E. Ackerman, executive director, American Wool Council; C. B. Wardlaw, Texas, past president National Association; A. C. Allen, secretary, Colorado Wool Growers Association; Wallace Kingsbury, president, and C. O. Hansen, secretary, Montana Wool Growers Association; Steve Stumberg, vice president, Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers; W. B. Whitehead, Texas; John Reed, president, and Reynold Seaverson and Leonard Hay, vice presidents, Wyoming Wool Growers Association; Dean Hill and Dr. A. E. Vass, University of Wyoming, and Mrs. Mary Peavey, daughter of the late Senator Thomas of Idaho; C. J. Fawcett, general manager, National Wool Marketing Corporation, and R. A. Ward, general manager, Pacific Wool Growers.

President Winder's statement is printed in full in this issue.

While, as stated by Chairman O'Mahoney, it was not the object of the committee to put any of the government agencies on the defense in connection with their past actions, it is only in the light of the past that a proper future policy can be shaped; hence, the answers to many of the questions that have troubled wool growers during the war years were brought out in the hearing.

(Continued on page 20)

# The Need For a Wool Policy

Statement by Chairman O'Mahoney  
At the Opening Session of the  
Senate Wool Hearings

The sheep industry is very fortunate in having the active interest and support of the very capable men who represent the western states in both branches of the Congress in solving their problems. Instances are frequent and numerous in which those members of Congress have come to its aid; it would be difficult to recount them all.

Occasionally, however, circumstances focus the attention on one particular man, make of him the Man of the Hour. Such is true in the case of Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming. As chairman of the special Senate Committee to Investigate the Production, Transportation and Marketing of Wool, which has just completed hearings on the present plight of the industry, Senator O'Mahoney measured up to the highest standards of statesmanship, and certainly earned the gratitude of sheepmen everywhere.

Senator O'Mahoney's opening statement to the Committee is given here.

THE United States is without a wool policy. Although it is the world's best market for wool, it produces less than it consumes. Its domestic producers of wool are unable to enter the market with the slightest confidence because exporting countries which consume far less than they produce pursue a very positive policy intended to capture the American market.

The three principal exporters of wool are the British Dominions, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Of these South Africa in the period before the war consumed practically none of its wool, New Zealand less than 3 per cent and Australia scarcely 7 per cent. Among them they will have, in the post-war period, an estimated exportable surplus of 1,440,000,000 pounds, which, when added to the accumulated stocks now on hand, will mean a total surplus of almost 4½ billion pounds in world trade.

During the war the consumption of wool in the United States has been doubled because we have produced here unexpectedly large amounts of both military and civilian wools. Imports which in 1942 amounted to 60 per cent of the total amount of wool consumed by the United States mills have risen in August of this year to 88 per cent. Meanwhile, there has been accumulated in the United States a stockpile of British-owned wool amounting now to 286,000,000 pounds



The Honorable Joseph C. O'Mahoney,  
United States Senator from Wyoming

which, when added to the United Kingdom and Dominion stocks, makes a total of 3,601,000,000 pounds.

Unless a positive program is developed to stimulate the utilization of wool, the prospects for consuming this tremendous surplus are not bright with consequent disadvantageous effects on the domestic producers.

The industrial plants of Germany have been practically destroyed, and while it is reported that textile mills in France and Belgium have not been seriously damaged, there is little likelihood that these countries can be expected rapidly to resume even their prewar consumption. Thus the burden of wool consumption is thrown on the United States. Here, however, with the demand for military uniforms at an end, the market for wool will be measured largely by civilian consumption.

**The loyalty of the British Dominions to the mother country is easily understood when one considers the leadership which the government of the United Kingdom is providing the Dominions**

**in planning for the disposal of their huge surpluses. Representatives of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa met in London early this year to confer with representatives of the United Kingdom to devise a plan by which British stocks and the future clips may be sold in such manner as to protect the producer from loss. The British Government has constituted itself a highly able and successful salesman for the wool producers of its Dominions. It is the hope of American wool producers that their government will not be less jealous of their interests than the United Kingdom is of the interests of the producers of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.**

It is true that during the war the Commodity Credit Corporation has from year to year purchased the domestic clip in this country at ceiling prices. This policy has been beneficial, but it has existed only on a year-to-year basis and to date there is no indication of what the future program is likely to be.

It is true also that when, at the beginning of the war, this government undertook to permit the United Kingdom to establish a stockpile of wool in the United States it effected an agreement that the wool should not be sold in the United States until the United States and Great Britain had agreed upon the conditions of sale, one of which would be the payment of the tariff duty. This agreement has been respected, but it is one of the major objectives of British policy to dispose of the United Kingdom stockpile in this country as soon as it can be done.

**Two other aspects of government policy towards the United States production are not quite so satisfactory. Ceiling prices on wool have been held down in the face of increased costs of production while, in the public land states, grazing authorities of both the Department of Agriculture, through the United States Forest Service, and the Department of the Interior, through the Grazing Service, have indicated a positive desire to increase the fees paid by producers for grazing upon the forest reserves and the grazing districts.**

It has frequently been brought to the attention of members of this committee that policies of the O.P.A. with respect to the distribution of wools in the domestic trade have not been helpful to the sale of American wools in this country, while at the same time British exporters of wools, through the British External Chamber of Commerce, are actively following out a campaign in the United States for the sale of British-made wools to American purchasers.

The net result of this uncertain—not to say contradictory—government policy has been an accelerating liquidation of domestic flocks. It is now estimated that the 1946 clip in the United States will not be more than 300,000,000 pounds as against a normal prewar clip of approximately 450,000,000 pounds. The numbers of breeding sheep in the United States have declined approximately 25 per cent since 1942.

It is thus evident that the time has come for Congress and the executive arm of this government to develop a constructive policy with respect to wool. We cannot be less considerate of the American producers than our British cousins are of the Dominion producers. It would seem that this is the appropriate time for the government of the United States to announce

such a policy, for the terms and conditions of an American loan to Great Britain of large proportions are now under active consideration by the representatives of the two governments.

This Special Senate Committee, recognizing the importance of the problem, has invited not only the representatives of government agencies which have jurisdiction over matters affecting the wool industry, but the representatives of all branches of the domestic wool industry are assembled here to give consideration to the development of a constructive United States policy. One thing seems to be clear, namely, that in the face of a world surplus of wool our greatest need is to seek ways and means of expanding the market. It is by finding broader uses of wool, that is to say by increased consumption, that we can best attack the disposal of the huge surplus. The British conferees who worked out the British wool program have estimated that it will take 13 years from June 30, 1945, to eliminate the present stock.

Wherever we turn we are confronted with surpluses whether it be with respect to war facility plants built by this government to supply the United Nations with the materials of war or agricultural commodities like wool. Heretofore we have attacked this problem by the restriction of production if not by the actual destruction of the commodities themselves and this has been done in the face of the acknowledged fact that by far the greater majority of the people of the world are still unable to purchase the commodities which they need to maintain a decent standard of living.

**It has now been announced by the Secretary of State that in the comparatively near future, reciprocal trade agreements will be negotiated with foreign countries.**

**The State Department, in its negotiations with foreign countries, may well consider ways and means of urging foreign governments to stimulate living standards abroad so that the United States will not be called upon to continue to absorb world surpluses to the disadvantage of American producers.**

The question, however, is presented not only to government but also to industry: What can be done to increase the consumption? What can be done to make it possible for people here and

everywhere to secure and use more of the commodities which we are so clearly capable of producing?

What can the manufacturers of wools do to promote the use of wool and particularly what can American manufacturers do to help the American producer stabilize his market at a level that will enable him to meet the cost of production. What can the wool trade do to promote this objective? By the suggestions which are offered here before this Senate Committee and the assembled representatives of government it surely will be possible to develop an American wool policy. . . .

## **End Lamb Price Control and Subsidies Asked**

**C**OMPLETE removal of price control on dressed lamb and mutton and of subsidies on slaughter sheep and lambs after June 30, 1946, was recommended by the Lamb Industry Committee, meeting in Chicago on December 6.

The objectives behind this recommendation were set up by the Committee as: (1) To provide a sufficient return to growers and feeders to maintain a healthy sheep and lamb industry; (2) to move toward a free economy; (3) to remove the subsidy while purchasing power is sufficiently good to absorb the amount of the subsidy; and (4) to provide for wide and even distribution of the product.

The Committee asked that the government announce its decision on these matters not later than January 1, 1946.

The letter covering the Committee's proposal was sent on December 7, to Secretary of Agriculture Anderson; Under Secretary John B. Hutson; G. G. Armstrong and H. F. Reed of the Production and Marketing Administration; Chester Bowles, O.P.A. Administrator; Arval L. Erikson, Price Executive, O.P.A.; John W. Snyder, Administrator, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion; and Judge J. E. Collet, Office of Stabilization Administration.

The Lamb Industry Committee meeting was presided over by President G. N. Winder of the National Wool Growers Association. The Committee is composed of four representatives for producers, three for feeders, four for the packers and three for the retailers.



# The Sheepmen's Position

Statement by President Winder Before the Senate Committee to Investigate the Production, Transportation and Marketing of Wool

MR. Chairman, and members of the Special Senate Wool Investigating Committee:

My name is G. N. Winder and, as President of the National Wool Growers Association, I am here to represent that organization.

The National Wool Growers Association is composed of member state wool growers' associations in the thirteen western range states, including Texas and southwestern South Dakota. It is the only organization which attempts to represent the interests of the range sheep producer.

It is a pleasure and a privilege for our organization to appear before this Committee and present some of the problems of the range sheep industry. I propose to make a general statement and we would like the privilege of presenting other witnesses to cover specific problems and to present data pertaining to these problems.

I believe that it is time that Congress and government officials decided whether there should be maintained in this country a thrifty sheep and wool industry. Since 1941 there has been a very heavy liquidation of breeding sheep. As I view it, there are three reasons for this liquidation:

**The lack of profit in the business due to the squeeze of rigid price ceilings and uncontrolled production costs; the shortage of labor has also been a factor; but the most important of all is the uncertainty of the future. There are extremely large stocks of wool on hand in this country as well as in the other major wool producing countries of the world. These large stocks of wool, together with the reciprocal trade policy of our government certainly do not tend to give the range sheepman any confidence in the future, especially since there does not seem to be any relief in sight from the high cost of production under which we are operating today. The American wool grower cannot compete in a free market against foreign wool because of the great difference in wage levels and the amount of labor required and also because of**

**the climatic and range conditions which require a higher cost for feeding our domestic sheep; also, because of our higher land value and because our domestic wool is not customarily prepared in a manner suitable for exporting.**

It does not seem to me that it should be necessary for domestic wool to compete with foreign wool inasmuch as we cannot possibly produce enough wool



President G. N. Winder

in this country to meet our normal average consumption. It seems that what is necessary is to make some provision to assure the domestic wool grower that he will have a domestic outlet for his wool.

The only market that the producer of domestic wool has is the American wool manufacturers. This market has been lost the past few years because of the disparity in the cost of producing domestic wool and the price at which foreign wool could be imported into this country.

Another factor which enters into the uncertainty of the future is the policies of the agencies having the administra-

tion of the public ranges. On the one hand the Grazing Service of the Department of Interior, which administers the Taylor Act lands, has been making a very determined effort to treble the grazing fees on these lands. If this were done it would, in turn, very materially increase the already high costs of production. On the other hand the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture has embarked upon a policy of very heavy reductions in numbers of domestic animals upon the forest ranges. If this policy is carried out it will very materially reduce the number of animals the individual sheepman can operate in connection with his large investment in land and equipment and will in turn greatly increase the cost of production; in fact, some of the proposed reductions might even force some operators to quit business because they can not operate enough sheep to cover this overhead expense.

**Again I say that I believe the fundamental question before this committee, the Congress and the various government agencies is whether or not there should be a strong sheep producing industry maintained in this country and, if the answer to that is yes, then how can that be done in face of present and future conditions.**

I want to give a few reasons why I believe there should be a strong sheep industry in this country. One is that wool is a necessity in wartime. Had the shipping lanes from Australia and South Africa been closed early in this last war the United States and some of our allies might have found themselves in very serious plight in obtaining the raw fiber for uniform fabrics which are indispensable to our Armed Services. Therefore, a good wool production is an essential part of our national security.

Another reason is that, in addition to the wool produced, sheep furnish a substantial part of our national meat supply, which is essential to the security and well-being of the nation.

Another reason is that the economy of a great many western communities

is almost wholly dependent upon the sheep industry. Seventy-five per cent of the sheep in the United States are located in the western range states. These sheep provide over \$125,000,000 worth of wool and about \$125,000,000 of meat annually, all of which is income that goes to maintain the local communities in which the sheepmen live. Investment in sheep, lands, improvements, and so forth is estimated to be in excess of \$750,000,000, requiring the services of over 500,000 operators and hired help.

**Ninety-six per cent of the western range lands is adapted only to the raising of livestock. Further, the balance of the acreage is given over almost entirely to raising feed for the stock in the area. Except for the sheep industry, much of this land would be non-producing and non-taxable and whole regions would join the dead lands of the nation. This industry is no small item to be bartered off in an effort to foster some unknown or trivial foreign export trade!**

There have been several plans proposed to remedy the situation. There has been a quota system suggested covering the imports of raw wool and wool manufactures; the so-called "Hill Plan" has been suggested, which proposes that the United States Government purchase and sell all wool, both domestic and foreign, consumed in this country; also, from some quarters, has come the suggestion that tariff rates on wool be revised upward to compensate for the difference in cost of production here and abroad. There have been other proposals made, and I assume it will be the function of this Committee to consider them all and make recommendations regarding the best possible way to remedy the situation. Personally, and I want it understood that this is my personal opinion, I believe the quota plan offers the soundest and most practical approach to the problem. It is also a plan to which foreign governments should not object because it does open our market to foreign products to the extent that they can be absorbed after our domestic industry is assured of its rightful market.

The British Government has recently entered into a partnership agreement with the Dominion governments to finance the orderly disposal of the surplus wool stocks in Australia and South Africa. They expect it will require

over ten years to liquidate the stocks on hand. They, the British, have also recently lowered the issue price of the wool in Australia. This will tend to make it even more attractive to importers and will tend to widen the margin between domestic and foreign wools, and will mean that foreign wools will be used exclusively in this country and our domestic product will be left to rot in the warehouses. These recent developments make it more imperative that some action to protect the domestic market for domestic wool be taken if we are to maintain a wool industry in this country.

**Another matter I wish to touch upon is that of research. I believe there is a great field for research regarding wool and its uses. There has been some progress made in shrinkproofing and moth-proofing of wool and wool fabrics, but there is still lots to be done and I think that it is a proper function of the Department of Agriculture to develop a program of research on wool and wool uses.**

During the past three years a great deal of progress has been made through the work of the Wool Section of the De-

partment of Agriculture in developing a coring method of sampling wool to determine the shrinkage. This work has progressed now to the point where definite plans should be made for the enlargement of this service and to establish laboratories to work in conjunction with the men in the field. If this is done it will be of inestimable value to the sheepman in marketing his wool.

Later in the hearings we propose to present data to support our contentions and we will make some concrete suggestions to remedy the situation. We hope that the interested government agencies will offer suggestions so that we can all work together in an effort to maintain a healthy and necessary wool growing industry.

I thank the Committee for its attention and wish to state that nothing I have said has been intended as an attack upon agencies of our government or upon the policy of any foreign government in endeavoring to sell the maximum of its products in this country. I have endeavored to present what I believe to be an accurate picture of an existing situation and to urge that something be done to insure a future for an essential domestic industry.

## Stockmen, Watch This M.V.A.

**M**OST people have heard of the T. V. A., or Tennessee Valley Authority. It's the billion-dollar baby run by the government in the Tennessee Valley where our government has sunk around one and a fourth billion dollars of the people's money when you consider interest and taxes as yet unpaid.

We in the West might be willing to forget this white elephant, in spite of the fact that a part of the money we put in war bonds goes to support this socialistic enterprise, were it not that it is now proposed to locate two new T. V. A.'s right here in the heart of the sheep and cattle country.

The first one is to be called the Missouri Valley Authority, or M. V. A. for short. The second is the Columbia Valley Authority, or C. V. A. While they have been given different names, they are identical twins born in the fertile minds of American socialists who claim parentage. Bills are now pending before the Congress to create these two authorities, so let's examine them.

The Missouri River starts at Three Forks, Montana, and ends at St. Louis, Missouri, passing through ten states, so I am told. Now it is proposed to give the Federal Government jurisdiction over any and all waters originating anywhere along every stream or rivulet that ultimately reaches the Missouri; and along with these waters goes the authority to do any and all things in this territory that will promote the interests for which the bill is drawn. It is proposed to build 107 dams between St. Louis and Three Forks, Montana. These dams are to prevent floods, conserve water, make electricity, furnish navigation, prevent erosion, and aid reclamation.

In the interest of these purposes, this authority would have jurisdiction over all water and most of the land in ten states, and might even attempt to control rainfall. As an illustration, the T. V. A. was set up to aid navigation and prevent floods, according to the title of the law when passed. However, that authority is now engaged in thirty

different business industries, including farming, and has spent approximately one billion dollars, not including interest or taxes which the government never pays. Yet, the Tennessee River is only 650 miles long as compared with the Missouri's thousands of miles.

These projects are designated as "authorities," and the word is well used. This authority is composed of three men appointed by the President for terms of nine years who cannot be removed from office except by order of the President. They are given authority to issue rules and regulations, which, unless repealed by Congress within four months "have the force of law." This sets up a new Congress to legislate for the West. One authority has said that under the law a stockman or farmer could neither build a bridge across a stream or dig a well in his back yard without permission of this authority.

While the bill seems to respect vested water rights, Judge Stone of Denver, a great reclamation authority, has said it would put in question every water right in the territory involved.

All reservoirs finally fill with silt, and the Missouri is particularly silty. If the authority held that grazing on the public domain or national forest contributed to this, every grazing right would be put in question. Lumbering, mining, and farming would be subject to a new authority—an authority with the force of law. It would mean the employment of tens of thousands of federal employees who would control the politics of every state through which the river passed. It would abolish once and for all "states' rights" and would necessitate the sale of billions of dollars of government bonds to finance a socialistic monster in what is now ten small republics.

In 1935, a New Dealer proposed that the states be abolished and the country be divided into twelve districts. The T. V. A. is district number I, The M. V. A. would be district number II. Five more districts have been outlined to come later. Thus, as the great socialist once said, "Everything comes to him who waits."

This bill is endorsed and promoted by the C. I. O., and their representative recently told the Congress that they proposed to put it through. It is even reported that this is an administration bill. The proposal is endorsed by many commercial clubs and civic bodies, also by many individuals. It would mean the expenditure of billions in these states,

and many would like to sit in on the feast. If the bill becomes law, millions of dollars of taxable productive land will be buried behind the dams. Every private power plant in the territory will be taken over by the government or put out of business, and our greatest taxable asset will be lost.

This particular section now has a surplus of electricity, so the scheme cannot be defended on that ground. The range states affected by the M. V. A. are Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Colorado.

The other proposal is called the C. V. A. or Columbia Valley Authority. It embraces all territory whose waters enter the Columbia River. This includes Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Much of the range land in these three states drains directly into the Columbia or the Snake River. Whether sheep or cattle would be allowed to drink from these sacred waters would depend on the judgment of the three Stalins who would sit on the judgment seat.

S. W. McClure

## California Convention in San Francisco



Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California,  
New president of the California Wool Growers  
Association

**T**HE California Wool Growers Association, now in its 85th year, held a very successful and well-attended convention at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco on November 15 and 16.

The discussions centered mainly on the lamb subsidy program and the economic outlook of the domestic wool grower in face of present stockpiles, foreign competition, and contemplated termination of the C.C.C. purchasing program in 1946. The convention featured panel discussions with experts on lamb and wool marketing, predator control, and grazing, discussing vital problems, and with all convention delegates being given a full opportunity to ask

questions from the floor and discuss current matters of interest.

Mr. J. L. Sawyer, outgoing president, addressed the opening session, reviewing activities of the California Association over the past year and comprehensively covering the outlook for lamb and wool prices, freight rates, labor, predatory animal control, disease control, and marketing problems. E. E. Marsh, assistant secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, spoke on the work of the National Association in Washington during the past year, outlining the purposes of the Association and its importance to every sheep grower of the nation.

Howard Vaughn, a well-known leader in the California sheep industry, succeeds J. L. Sawyer, also a prominent California leader and sheep breeder, as the new president of the California Association. Mr. Vaughn also ably represents the Pacific Coast on the Lamb Industry Committee. Mr. Byron McCombs, Orick, California, succeeds F. E. McMurphy of Tule Lake as vice president. Both men are prominent and capable in grazing and predatory animal control activities.

Resolutions adopted include:

1. Recommendation for removal of all price ceilings on dressed lamb and mutton as of June 30, 1946, when present subsidy terminates. In the event lamb and mutton ceilings cannot be eliminated entirely, then ceilings should be raised at least to compensate for the subsidy removal.

2. Recommendation that immediate announcement be made by U. S. Department of Agriculture of their policy regarding adjustment of ceiling prices to compensate for contemplated removal of subsidy payments, June 30, 1946.

3. Recommendation that government officials take appropriate action to relieve over-supply of lambs on West Coast markets during May, June, and July, due to price

(Continued on page 31)



# Basque People of The Northwest

By Janette Guthmann

Miss Janette Guthmann, formerly secretary to M. C. Claar, secretary of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, lives in one of the large Basque centers in this country, Boise, Idaho; in addition she has done considerable reading and research on this picturesque people . . . the result, this interesting article.

**I**T was in the Northwest of the late nineteenth century when Idaho had just been granted statehood and the railroad had been built that the Basque men from the Pyrenees first appeared. They were sturdy, dark-haired men. They spoke a strange language never before heard by the Scotsmen, the Germans, the Frenchmen, the English, the Chinese and the many other races who had followed the call of "Gold!" and then remained in the "California" country.

These first Basque immigrants came to Nevada. Ranchers who saw the new arrivals were quick to employ them. Because of their lack of education and their ignorance of English, many of the first Basques who came to the Northwest were employed as ordinary farm-hands and were paid exceedingly low salaries. A monthly wage of fifteen to twenty dollars was average. Many of them worked for their board and room and clothing, the latter consisting of a pair of levis, a couple of rough work shirts and a pair of good, heavy shoes. The ranchers found them willing, faithful workers and able to endure the hard life demanded by the harsh terrain, the severe weather, the long days. Often a working day would last fifteen or sixteen hours. Before long these hard-working, rugged men from the Pyrenees learned a few essential words of English, could make themselves understood and could understand those about them. Before long, too, ranchers discovered the inborn integrity of the new arrivals and a few of them were sent out with the sheep as herders.

It is easy to imagine the feelings of the new herder! In his homeland, Euz-

kadi, a tiny country only about one-tenth the size of the State of Idaho, he had tended his family's flock of perhaps twenty to one hundred head. He had, in all probability, never been more than ten or twelve miles from his home until he made the long journey to America. In this strange new country he was now to take a band of thirty-five hundred sheep into the uncharted vast country of the Northwest! They were his charges and he was responsible for them. With his strong body, his sense of honesty, his ability to withstand hardships, and his inadequate grasp of the new language, herding was a job ideally suited to him.

Many ranchers soon realized their extreme good fortune in finding herders who cared for their flocks, and (more important) returned with the sheep. After the haphazard manner of herding displayed by the unstable Mexican-Indians, the Basque was a very welcome change. To insure against the Basques'

leaving, many early sheep owners took them into partnerships. As more and more Basques became established with sheep outfits, they sent for their brothers, uncles, nephews and cousins to join them in their new country. Immigration laws had not as yet limited the numbers allowed to enter the country and there was a steady influx of men from the Pyrenees. Some of the first Basques to arrive in America accumulated enough money in the new country to visit their homeland. Here they were greeted by their families as "Californians." America, to these people, meant South America, where many Basques had gone seeking gold, and had remained because they were well suited to life in the Spanish speaking country. South America today has the largest settlement of Basques in the world since the war has devastated the original Basque land in the Pyrenees. North America was, to them, California.

Most of the men who revisited their



In a Basque Village in the Pyrenees. Courtesy European Picture Service

native country returned to their newly adopted land and brought many of their relatives with them. There were opportunities in the new country which had ceased to exist in Euzkadi due to Spanish domination. Also, in the new, large spaces of the Northwest, there seemed to be an unending demand for trustworthy shearers. From 1903 to 1910 there was a constant arrival of young, strong, willing Basques. Most of them came either to Nevada or to Idaho, where they had a brother, an uncle, a cousin, or even a nephew.

Then the need for Basque shearers waned and these newly arrived immigrants found themselves without work, except at lambing time. They turned to other work which the development of any new country offers. Many worked as common laborers in building Arrowrock Dam twenty-five miles east of Boise, Idaho. Many were also employed by the different water canal builders adjacent to Boise Valley. In the winter of 1910 there were almost one thousand unemployed Basques in Boise, and nearly half as many in Mountain Home, forty-four miles southeast of Boise. By 1920 Boise and vicinity had become the center where the Basques congregated; then, because of lack of employment in one place, they began to scatter throughout the Northwest and were engaged in various types of employment, many turning to mining. Thus, today Basques will be found in every Rocky Mountain state. Most of the Basques in Idaho, Oregon and Nevada are Spanish Basques. French Basques are found more generally in Nevada, also, and in California, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.

In Boise Valley there are many dairies run by Basques and their families; this also holds true in the San Joaquin Valley of California, where there is a very large Basque settlement.

Although the older generation Basques, being handicapped by the meagre education offered in their homeland, coupled with the difficulty of learning a new language, were limited in the types of employment they were able to undertake, this is entirely untrue of their children. The second generation Basques have received the benefits of American education, and are now employed in every type of occupation which gives livelihoods to all other children of all other races who make up the vast and varied population of the United States of America.

Because the Basque population is

such an integral part of the civilization of the Northwest, there is a great deal of curiosity about these people who live in distinct settlements, who speak an extremely strange tongue and teach it to their children, who have brought a spirit and a gayness into the West, which it might never have had without them.

In our block there was a gathering of children typical of America. There



Mr. Sota, left, representative of Jose Antonio Aguirre, Basque president in exile, now of New York City. Mr. Sota came west to visit the Basques in the Northwest and this picture was taken with a typical Basque herder.

were Hodges, whose parents had come directly from England; there were Villeneuves, whose grandfather had come from Canada; there were Mauvais, whose grandfather had come from France; there were Breslins and Maloneys; there were Guthmanns and Kauffmans, who fought against the Kaiser in 1917. In our block also were Urangas, Yriondos, Abarrateguis, Aguirres and Uberuagas, whose parents had come to America, as had the parents or grandparents of all American children. We were all Americans together. Of all of us, however, none had a more distinct, a more exciting, a more fascinating background than the Basque-American children. Theirs was without a doubt the most interesting history of any of Europe's myriad peoples.

Of their lineage, no one has been able to trace its source; almost all historians, anthropologists, ethnologists, and philologists agree on one point: they are Europe's oldest pure race. Of their language much has been said. It is neatly summed up by Scaliger, a writer of the Middle Ages: "They say they understand each other, but I don't believe it." Of themselves, they are a liberty-lov-

ing, family-loving, religious people. The Basque President, (now in exile) says of his people: "Our history is a simple one. It is based on the belief that men and peoples are capable of governing themselves, and that, in the eyes of God, each man is as worthy as his neighbor. These ideas were carried over into the laws and political practices of the country, and made up a real civilization of liberty. During the ages when it was necessary for a man to be of the nobility in order to enjoy personal liberty, the Basques declared all Basques were noblemen."

The Basque country, or Euzkadi, lies along the coast of the Bay of Biscay where the Pyrenees Mountains, which form a natural border line between France and Spain, slope down to the sea. One hundred miles of coast line extending inland no more than eighty miles at any point make the boundaries of this very small country. In spite of its two large neighbors, France and Spain, with their vast populations, the people of the Basque country are neither Spanish nor French—they are Basque. Their traditions, their way of life, their government, their religion and, most important of all, their spirit has never been swallowed up by their greedy neighbors. Throughout the ages, the Basque people have remained a pure race, an independent, liberty-loving nation. Even when their land was claimed by the Spanish Crown, concessions were made to the peoples of Euzkadi; their laws were respected and they remained democratic.

From time immemorial, representatives of the Basque provinces met in assembly under the "Tree of Gernika" (sometimes spelled Guernica). Here laws were formed and rights for all Basques were established. When the Basque land was claimed by the Spanish Crown, these *fueros* or rights, were granted to the Basque people. Among the most cherished of these privileges was the exemption of all Basques from military service to Spain, even though the Basques were excellent warriors, as they had often proved when defending their tiny country from invasion. The Basque *fueros* also prohibited the Spanish troops from entering their provinces. The close relationship between the French and Spanish Basques existed throughout the long years in spite of the fact that the three French Basque provinces had to deal with the French Government and were repre-

<sup>1</sup>Aguirre: *Escape Via Berlin*.



The late John B. Archabal at the Shepherders' Ball at Boise, Idaho, December, 1944.

sented at the National Assembly; while the four Spanish-Basque provinces retained their rights through an understanding with the Spanish Government. Probably nowhere in history has a small country been in so delicate a position and managed to survive.

In keeping with their democratic creed and their independence, each Basque family was almost entirely self-supporting. Each family had a small plot of ground for his grain, each had a few apple trees or grape vines; each had the necessary oxen, a cow, and a few sheep. A family—which consisted of the sons, daughters, in-laws, parents and possibly grandparents—was a self-sustaining unit. If it should happen that a little more produce was harvested than the family needed, or if the family cow gave a few extra quarts of milk, the small surplus would be taken to the nearest town to be sold or traded.

Besides farming, fishing was and is a large industry in the Basque country. As early as the fourteenth century, Basque fishermen were sailing to Newfoundland annually for whale. These

trips would take many months and were the occasion of extreme hardship in the primitive boats of this period. In the present day, the Bay of Biscay is a large producer of tuna fish, which is shipped all over the world. The fishermen of today, like their ancestors, are on the water for two or more months during the tuna season. Usually six or seven small sailing boats work together, with a steamship gathering up the catch daily and taking it to the canneries on shore. One present day owner of a tuna fleet, until the war, made annual trips to New York City to settle his accounts for the tuna he had exported.

The third industry of the Basque country is mining. Much crude ore is taken from the mountains, all of which is shipped to England for refining. The mines are located approximately fifteen miles from the sea. At shipping time, before the war, boatload after boatload of ore could be seen leaving the Bay of Biscay headed for England.

Besides their love for the soil, the closeness of their family ties, and their zeal for liberty, the Basques are identi-

fied with still another loyalty. This is loyalty to their faith.

The Basques are a deeply religious people. A French proverb, which cannot be dated, says, "Qui dit Basque, dit Catholique" (Who says Basque, says Catholic.) The Basque people are Catholic. They have been Catholic in thought and action since their history began. There is no other church in the Basque country; there is no other faith. Their dances have evolved from the ancient religious dances, and in the Basque provinces of the present-day dances are still held on church festivals. When the Basque people came to America they brought their faith with them, and along with their faith, they brought customs which are synonymous with their faith. As the French introduced the *Mardi Gras* celebration into the United States, so the Basques brought the celebration of the Feast of the Epiphany, when the head of the house gives gifts to all the members of his household and receives none in return. This is significant in showing that he is the Master, the Provider, the Head of his house. Many of the customs which people brand as colorful (and sometimes even quaint!) are in reality the expressions of the church among members of her faithful. When I questioned a Basque friend of mine as to whether it would be exaggerating to say that ninety-eight per cent of the Basques were Catholic, he immediately answered, "Say one hundred per cent." I received the same answer from the five Basques whom I asked.

The beret is another tradition of the Basque people, but it is a tradition that remains a part of the old world and not of the new. In the Basque country it is the national headdress of the men. Young Basque warriors going into battle have always worn the beret. It was a symbol of their nationality. Having once read that "the Basque comes to America in the beret, puts it aside while he lives in America, but is always buried in it," I asked a Basque gentleman about that. He simply put his head back and laughed a long, hearty laugh. "If they do insist on being buried in it," he said, "this is the first time I ever heard about it." That answered my question adequately.

It has been said that there are very few artists among the Basques. Speculation has been that they were a down-to-earth people with no art, literature, or music. It is true that the Basque

(Continued on page 32)



# Public Land Affairs

## Grazing Fee Question Up Again

THE National Advisory Board Council of the Grazing Service of the Interior Department will meet in Colorado Springs, December 10-12, 1945. C. L. Forsling, Director of Grazing, made this announcement on December 1 when regional graziers from the nine western states were holding a 7-day (December 1-7) conference in Salt Lake City. The question of increased fees is scheduled for consideration at the Denver meeting, Mr. Forsling said.

Topics before the regional graziers' meetings included the proposal to move the headquarters of the Grazing Service from Salt Lake City back to Washington; the issuance of ten-year permits to the 35 per cent of the users of the Taylor Grazing District lands who now hold annual licenses, and general management practices.

## Forest Reductions

Recent efforts on the part of Senators McCarran of Nevada, Murdock of Utah, and Taylor of Idaho, members of the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, to hold up during 1946 the proposed cuts in stock permitted to graze on national forests were only partially successful. The request was made of Chief Forester Lyle F. Watts recently in Washington, D. C. Refusing at first to give any consideration to the petition because the cuts had already been announced, Mr. Watts finally agreed to hold up individual reductions where a permittee can show he had no opportunity to examine the range with a forest official, or where proper advance notice of the proposed reduction had not been received.

Protest was also made by the Senators to the action of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Interior Department in withdrawing its cooperation in Utah and South Dakota because of the bounties in effect there and in refusing to sell a recently developed poison for killing predatory animals in either of those states. A warning was placed in the record by Senators Murdock (Utah), and Gurney (South Dakota) that unless fair treatment was accorded

their states, they, as members of the Appropriation Committee, would expect to curtail the appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service next year. (From special report to the Salt Lake Tribune, November 29, 1945).

## S-1402

Stockmen are cautioned by A. D. Brownfield, president of the American National Livestock Association, in an article appearing in "The Producer" for November, 1945, to examine carefully S-1402. This bill introduced by Senator McCarran would provide for the dissolution of any grazing district set up under the Taylor Grazing Act on the petition of 60 per cent of the qualified users.

Mr. Brownfield's objection to the enactment of the bill is that once the grazing district is dissolved, the only way that the land can be grazed under present law is through Section 15 of the Taylor Act. That section provides for the leasing of lands not included in grazing districts to the owners, homesteaders, lessees, or lawful occupants of "contiguous" lands, to the extent necessary for the proper use of such "contiguous" lands. Prior use is not required, and Mr. Brownfield points out that this might prove disastrous to stockmen not holding "contiguous" land unless the law was changed to give them protection.

It is the opinion of the Nevada stockmen who want the privilege of dissolving the grazing district under which they are now using certain public land areas, that Mr. Brownfield's objection could be met by striking out the word "contiguous" in Section 15 and inserting the necessary language to base the leasing right upon customary and prior usage.

## Public Land Policies

The entire public lands question was discussed at an open session of the Subcommittee on Public Land Policies, Natural Resources Department of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Denver, Colorado, on Monday, November 12. Under the chairmanship of Frederick P. Champ, Logan, Utah, this committee has taken an active interest in government land policies for some time past. President Winder of the National Wool Growers Association, Secretary A. C. Allen of the Colorado Association, John A. Reed, president

of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, and officials of the American National Livestock Association attended and took part in the discussions.

## Natural Resources Bill

On November 29, Senator McCarran of Nevada introduced Senate bill 1634, to establish a national natural resources policy; to create a Natural Resources Council, to provide for a natural resources inventory, and for other purposes. It was referred to the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

## Parity

THE National Wool Growers Association's ideas on parity for the products of the sheep industry were placed before the Senate Committee on Agriculture on November 9, 1945, by Secretary Jones.

Declaring the 1909-1914 period now used as the parity base was very unfavorable for both wool and lamb on account of the low prices prevailing on those commodities at that time as a result of the agitation for free trade, which culminated in the passage of the Underwood-Simmons Tariff Act of 1913, and the placing of wool on the free list, Secretary Jones said that the period 1919-29 mentioned in the Thomas Parity Bill S-507 would be much better for the products of the sheep industry. Endorsement was also given by the National's representative to that principle of the Thomas Bill which would include all labor costs in calculating parity.

That some action on parity will be taken soon by Congress is indicated; just what form the measure will take is not yet known. Besides the Thomas Bill, Congress is also considering HR-754, known as the Pace Bill, which calls for the inclusion of labor costs in computing parity, but no change in the base period.

It is understood that the administration will oppose the inclusion of 100 per cent of farm labor costs; also, that it favors a flexible formula under which adjustments may be made at various times and on different commodities as the need arises.

## In Memoriam



Senator John Thomas

THE National Wool Growers Association joins in the sincere and wide tribute paid to the late Senator John Thomas of Idaho. A producer himself, he gave generously in advice and work in behalf of the sheep industry while a member of the United States Senate.

He was first appointed to that body in 1928 when Senator Frank R. Gooding died, and later in that year elected to fill the latter's unexpired term. Defeated for re-election in 1932, Senator Thomas was again appointed and later elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator William E. Borah on January 27, 1940. Two years later he was elected to fill a full 6-year term. At the time of his death, he was a member of the Senate committee on banking, finance, irrigation, and public lands.

Senator Thomas died in the George Washington Hospital in Washington, D.C., on November 10 at the age of 71. While he had not been in robust health for sometime, his death, due to a cerebral hemorrhage, had not been immediately expected. Born in Prairieview, Kansas, January 4, 1874, Senator Thomas, after graduating from the Kansas State Normal at Great Bend and serving four years as superintendent of schools in Phillips County, moved to Idaho in 1906.

He organized the First National Bank of Gooding, Idaho, served as mayor of that town, and became one of the state's

most prominent livestock men. His wife, the former Miss Florence Johnson of Scotts City, Kansas, whom he married in 1906, died in Washington, D.C., two years ago. A daughter, Mrs. Arthur J. Peavey, Jr., and two grandchildren survive.

Mrs. Peavey, or Mary, as she is known to a host of friends, has won the esteem of Washington officials and of sheep circles in general for the assistance given her father in handling his work during his illness.

That Senator Thomas was honored and loved by all who had the privilege of associating with him in any capacity is shown by the tributes paid him.

Harry J. Brown, Washington reporter for the Salt Lake Tribune, said (Tribune, November 18, 1945):

The last "Grand old man" of the Grand Old Party disappeared from Congress when Senator John Thomas of Idaho died. No senator who survives him has so steadfastly adhered to the principles that made the Republican Party great and so long kept it in power; none so unswerving in their adherence to true Republican doctrine as it was laid down in the long ago.

John Thomas was an unhyphenated Republican; an intense partisan. None in all Congress, in recent years, fought so valiantly as he for a pure, unadulterated protective tariff, the foundation stone on which his party had been built. . . .

But for all that, Senator John Thomas was not a lonesome man. Because of his kindly, friendly, generous nature, he became one of the best beloved members of the Senate; he could count his friends equally on either side of the party aisle.

This was part of the statement of Senator Taylor (Idaho) in announcing the death of his colleague to the United States Senate:

During the past few months Senator Thomas was unable personally to carry on the affairs of his office. Nevertheless, all routine business has been efficiently taken care of by his daughter, Mrs. Mary Peavey. She is a splendid example of American womanhood, a credit to her illustrious father and the State of Idaho. I am sure that my departed colleague would wish that I should take this opportunity to call attention to her faithful devotion and the service she has rendered. . . .

Tomorrow we will return the earthly remains of John Thomas to his home in Gooding, Idaho, where he will find his final resting place in a beautiful green valley that was but recently part of a vast expanse of purple sage. The winds of approaching winter will carry pure driven snow down from the lofty peaks of the Sawtooth mountains to blanket him softly in his last sleep. Spring rains will bring a carpet of green bedecked with mountain flowers to conceal so well the freshness of the newly turned earth that visitors will see no difference between one plot of ground and all the others. But neither the covering snows of winter, the constant washing of showers, nor the fading caused by bright summer suns, will erase the name of Senator John Thomas from a secure and

exalted place in the history of our pioneer state and the Nation.

Mr. Dworshak, Idaho Congressman, said:

Mr. Speaker, Senator Thomas' life exemplified what can be accomplished by an American under our system of government. As a businessman and as a public official, he gained distinction and was eminently successful because he had faith in our American way of life. Idahoans are proud of this typical American, and they will cherish the splendid contributions which he has made to the development of our state and the entire West. His colleagues in the House, as well as in the Senate, deplore his untimely passing, and they extend condolences to his daughter and grandchildren.

S. W. McClure, in the concluding statement of his tribute (Idaho Wool Growers Bulletin, November 14, 1945), sums it up:

"He was a sound thinker, conservative, clean-minded, efficient representative of his people. No more could be said for any man."

## Wyoming Short Wool Course

THE 1946 Short Course on Wool, which has become a well-known annual event at the University of Wyoming, Laramie, will open Monday, January 21, that is, immediately after the National Western Livestock Show in Denver, and end Saturday, February 9, 1946. Lectures on the following subjects will be given: range sheep breeding, cost of producing sheep and wool, poisonous plants and mineral feeds, animal diseases and sanitation. Sheepmen are also asked to bring along some handfuls of fine, medium, and coarse wool for use in their work.

The registration fee is \$5. This fee should be sent with the application for entrance in the course. The check should be made payable to the University of Wyoming. No enrollment will be accepted if mailed after January 5, 1946.

There's no better opportunity to learn about the wool from your flock and in general than through this course at the Wyoming University.

## Denver Rams For U.N.R.R.A.

Three Southdown rams have been donated by Raymond H. Stebbins of Denver, Colorado, to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to help in building up flocks in some European country. Mr. Stebbins breeds stock as a hobby.

# Predator Control

By James A. Hooper  
Secretary Utah Wool Growers

While there is complete agreement among western sheepmen of the need for the most effective predator control possible, not all of them are in accord as to the best methods to achieve that aim. Utah and South Dakota have state laws providing for the payment of bounties, and the woolgrowers' associations in both those states regard this system of predator control as an effective addition to the predatory animal work of the Fish and Wildlife Service. That agency, however, discontinued its program in Utah and South Dakota in July of this year on the grounds that "the bounty system makes it futile to attempt to operate an organized paid hunter system at the same time."

Both the Utah and South Dakota associations are asking that the Fish and Wildlife Service reinstate its program on a basis comparable to that of the past few years or that federal funds in amounts similar to those appropriated for use in the predatory animal work in Utah and South Dakota in previous years be allocated for use by the state agency which is handling the predator control program. The National Wool Growers Association is supporting them in this request.

It has always been the policy of the National Wool Grower to permit a frank discussion of any important problem affecting the sheep industry. Such a problem is that of predatory animal control. In November, 1943, the National Wool Grower carried an article by Gordon Griswold, president of the Nevada Wool Growers Association, which set up some of the arguments against the bounty system under the head "Subsidizing Coyote Fur Production."

Secretary Hooper's statement here in support of the bounty system is, in the main, a reply to an article entitled "The Bounty System and Predator Control," reprinted from California Fish and Game (April, 1945).

If any other state wool growers' association or anyone else wishes to contribute the results of some constructive thinking on this predator control question, the National Wool Grower will give consideration to the material submitted.—Editor's Note.

UTAH has developed a persistent desire, backed by action, for the reduction to a minimum, of predatory animals that are destroying livestock, poultry, and game, with a special emphasis on the coyote. We have no argument against any system be it private or state, paid hunter or bounty, or any method be it poison, trapping or shooting; the only good coyote is the dead one. We care not whether it is a city coyote or a county coyote, whether it is killed on the desert, the prairie, the mountain, or the back alley. We have no argument with anyone except those who object to any of the methods or systems in use for killing coyotes. We support all methods we now have and will support all that may be developed, but when any instrument of government becomes so bureaucratic and blind as to object to assistance in control, or if possible, extermination of the coyote, some thought should be given to see if by such extermination they fear discontinuation of their job. When we find

men whose interest should be coyote destruction opposing the paying of a bounty, discrediting poison or any other method of destruction or opposing any system of getting the coyote, "we wonder." It is difficult for us to understand the organized objection to the Utah Bounty Law by men who are being paid in the interest of accomplishing exactly what the Utah Bounty Law aims at and is accomplishing.

W. C. Jacobsen, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, California State Department of Agriculture, has provided the material for a pamphlet entitled "The Bounty System and Predator Control," reprinted from "California Fish and Game" (April, 1945). The first part deals with failures in bounty laws mostly, the reasons for which are overcome by the Utah system. It is apparent that the very meat of the situation and the purpose of the various bounty laws explained by Mr. Jacobsen, was overlooked. These bounty systems were attempts mostly to fill in the fail-

ure of the "paid-hunter system," so named, to remedy the increase of predators. None of the bounty measures and their weaknesses was to replace the existent practices or systems, but to improve the situation and increase the killing which was not adequate—possibly good, but far from satisfactory.

The Utah Bounty Law was the result of increases in predators and their depredation. Utah is interested principally in killing coyotes; the method is secondary. The cost, while important, is not the big consideration and it makes no difference if the animals are killed by federal, state, or private individual. Here is where the Utah Bounty Law came in. The annual crop of coyotes was not being harvested. Possibly \$41,755.96 was the greatest amount the Fish and Wildlife Service had allotted for a year in Utah. That was in 1942 and during that year the state allotment was \$19,838.83 with a cooperative subscription of \$12,772.86 and only 6,677 predators were reported taken. This just would not do the job. In 1943, 10,786 predators were taken by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The federal allotment was reduced to \$34,209.16 while the state allotment was stepped up to \$43,190.12 and the cooperative allotment was \$14,673.67. With this increased amount available to the Fish and Wildlife Service livestock losses were exorbitant, coyotes were increasing.

The Utah Bounty Law was passed to supplement, not replace other systems. Other systems were encouraged by tax levies and appropriations. Cooperation was desired, but the Potomac Fever of Washington had been fanned by the Chicago Winds and produced bureaucrats. No longer was it service to the people by their servants, but dictated policy to the people by dictators. They immediately said, "We will take our guns and chips and go home. You won't play our way." And the bureaucrats became dictators.

In 1944 (the fiscal year), 7,429 predators were taken in Utah; in 1945 (fiscal year), 4,418. This was under the direction of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Bounty accounted for 19,483 predators from the effective date in 1943 to January 1, 1945, a little over a year.



Yet, the Fish and Wildlife Service makes the following statement: "The bounty system now in effect in Utah makes it futile to attempt to operate an organized paid-hunter system at the same time." We leave to you the answer for such reasoning. To give you a further picture of the situation, 1939 to 1945 both inclusive, the Fish and Wildlife Service's federal allotment in Utah was \$221,787.42; the State of Utah contributed \$218,486.33 and the cooperative allotment was \$89,132.64. Forty-three thousand, one hundred and thirty-two predators were taken. There always has been assistance and supplemental activity which is evidence that the Fish and Wildlife Service cannot continue a program without outside help.

Predators taken in Utah under bounty from 1923 to 1932, totaled 55,758 with a total cost of \$290,001.00. Compare the above with the Fish and Wildlife Service 1935 to 1945 record of 43,132 predators with a total cost of \$529,406.39. I am leaving the answer to you.

As one close to and in touch with, the writing and administration of both the 1923 and the 1943 bounties in Utah, I can say, it is neither true nor "generally felt that the bulk of predators paid for were from other states" and they were not and are not claimed out of proportion "mainly from counties bordering other states." For example, San Juan County and Grand County having a boundary line of all most 25 per cent of the total of the state bountied 690 and 202 coyotes, respectively. Garfield County, an interior county, bountied 739 coyotes for the same period. Utah County, in almost the center of the state and a small county, bountied 816 coyotes. We are not using this as an argument, however.

Inspectors and county boards assist the State Board of Agriculture. This is accomplished entirely without funds as the inspectors and county boards are interested parties and serve without remuneration.

The practice of hiring private hunters, giving them the fur and in addition permitting them to collect the bounty, has prevailed for many years but has been less prevalent during 1945 than in any period in the memory of the writer.

Chapter 7 of the Bounty Law provides that there must be presented to the control area inspector "the entire hide or skin of such animal with all four feet attached or the scalp with both ears attached and four feet except

in the case of a peg-legged animal. The lower part of the peg-leg shall be accepted in lieu of the missing foot; said skin or the said parts thereof must be in such state of preservation as to enable said control area inspector to identify such animal."

The stealing of traps has always existed and will in any and all systems.

Both coyotes and sheep are migratory in the State of Utah. Taxes may be assessed in January on the winter range. There is no time set when the county remits the tax to the state auditor. Because of this any compilation of figures would be misleading.

Bounty hunters are "paid hunters," except they are paid for accomplishments rather than time. Bounty hunters are being trained in den hunting. Humane Coyote Getters are used in great numbers as well as poison. We have had prominent stockmen complain of "paid hunters," who have admitted to them that while on duty in the State of Utah in the services of the Fish and Wildlife Service, they released female pups and female coyotes, fearing that they might destroy the possibilities of a continued job. This argument against "paid hunters," is possibly more effective than in the case of bounty hunters. My judgment is that it is exaggerated in both cases.

No record appears of any satisfactory control of predators either by bounty or any other scheme.

We submit the following answers to a list of "undesirable" things about bounties cited by their opponents:

1. "They do not encourage concentration of effort against individual livestock and game killers."

Answer: The Utah Bounty Law is not held up as the conclusive answer, as is evident by a special levy for a cooperative fund. Both bounty and organized efforts are needed to get the predator.

2. "They do not encourage work when and where most needed, e.g., in the difficult terrain of summer stock ranges, or to protect valuable game species."

Answer: This answer is the same as number one. The work should be done by organized effort and paid bounty.

3. "They permit hunters to concentrate their efforts during the season when pelts are prime, and to leave predators unmolested at other seasons."

Answer: Regardless of the time killed, a dead predator is the best.

4. "Their early apparent value in turning in large numbers of animals dwindles until those left for seed build up a population sufficiently large to make bounty hunting profitable again."

Answer: This can and will be overcome by increasing the bounty payment as the predators become more difficult to hunt, making hunting less profitable.

5. "They lead to fraudulent practices such as: (a) Making claims for predators taken outside the paying state or area."

Answer: This is next to impossible under the Utah Law in view of the fact that the consent of the taxpayers who pay the bounty must be given before the bounty is paid.

(b) "Releasing trapped females to maintain a breeding stock."

Answer: This is more apt to happen with organized "paid hunters" than bounty paid hunters and according to statements in this office occurs more often with paid organized hunters. A minimum in both exists.

(c) "Submitting counterfeit or substitute parts of animals not legally eligible for bounty collection."

Answer: This under the Utah Law is impossible and does not occur.

6. "They encourage theft of animals and equipment from cooperative and other law-abiding trappers."

Answer: This exists and will continue to exist to a minimum. A thief would rather steal a \$14 fur than one which is to be bountied for \$6. The elimination of the bounty will not overcome this situation.

7. "They do not provide means of meeting emergencies, such as rabies outbreaks, or excessive livestock or game killings concentrated in isolated regions."

Answer: As previously stated, it is our judgment that all systems of predatory animal control are necessary. Unfortunately organized "paid hunters" have not given the answer to number seven.

8. "The tax imposed to cover bounty payments seems at times to be an extra burden on livestock owners, in that it returns so little in the way of predator control that they feel obliged to hire trappers at their own expense."

Answer: This has been answered in the main part of this statement and applies to both and all systems. In cold figures the organized "paid hunter" system is most vulnerable.

In conclusion, we are opposed to no system or method that will destroy coyotes or predators and again we repeat we do not understand why there is objection to the killing of coyotes and why we should confine ourselves to one method only.

## Wool Freight Case

A petition of the railroads dated October 19, 1945, to expand the wool and mohair freight rate investigation (No. 28863) to include water and motor vehicle rates was denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission on November 13. The National Wool Growers Association, the Department of Agriculture and other complainants in this case opposed this request of railroads because it would make the case so complicated and involved that it would delay the decision in the matter.

Owing to critical shortage of hotel space in Chicago, it is expected that the hearings in Docket 28863, originally set to open in Chicago on January 9, 1946, will probably be postponed for approximately thirty days.

Late information is to the effect that they will commence February 13.

# The Auxiliary

(For Convention Announcement, Turn to Page 4)

## New Fashion Centers

By Jane Marsdon

American Wool Council

**TYPICALLY** American styles hold the fashion spotlight of the world today. But what is typically American? Is it Main Street or the Plaza in New York? California patio or Wyoming ranch? Midwestern heartiness or New England reserve?

The answer is, of course, that all these things are part of the American way of life that inspires our styles and for which our fashions are created.

For years, the fashion center of the web of American life has been New York. Only there could buyers find goods for their ready-to-wear departments, and to that great city the talented designers had to go to find an audience. There center the great buying offices of groups of retail stores with their billion-dollar purchasing capacity.

But, as this nation moves into the position of style leader of the world, our fashion industry has become too great to be contained even in the world's largest city.

All the various strains of our pioneer and polyglot tradition demand to be interpreted in the fashion arts, and regional or folkways fashions are growing up as a result.

Without yielding to any city in creative spirit or glamorous presentation of fashions, New York is realizing it must share the style pinnacle with other cities. Great fashion centers are growing in San Francisco and Los Angeles, St. Louis, Chicago, and Dallas, Texas.

### California Second to New York

The California center is second to New York in volume of output. In this state, the motion picture industry has fashion as a by-product. Here, the designer, freed from the necessity of keeping an eye on the clothing cash customers, can give his imagination free reign in costuming the stars. Indeed, one of the major fashion trends of the decade—broad, padded shoulders in women's clothes—originated in Cali-

fornia with Adrian, who made his name designing for the cinema.

California's famed climate vies with the motion picture industry as a shaper of fashion. The way of life there is out-of-doors, and California knows how to make clothes for sports, for dude ranching, for skiing, for picnicking, for beaches, but also now produces a variety of clothing which runs the gamut from the most casual to the most suave and formal.

### Dallas Is the Southwest's Center

The rich Southwest claims its own fashion center in Dallas. Here, great merchants and smart women have given impetus to creative styles. At an endowed school of design, fledgling artists learn to interpret the American mood into clothing.

Both the formality of the Old South and the folkways of the pioneer West have given regional inspiration to Dallas designers. Evening gowns that reflect the anti-bellum South and dude ranch fashions translated from the costume of the cowboy—both originate here.

### Accent on Youth in St. Louis

The typically American accent on youth is reflected in the big, junior ready-to-wear market in St. Louis. A large percentage of the clothing is made here for the children and young people that other nations call the most pampered in the world.

The list of cities where her fashions originate grows longer each year. The fashion parade is no longer a Peacock Alley promenade, but a great cavalcade across all our nation.



Two of the new Beaver-dyed, Calva Plastic-processed Lambskin Coats  
Photos from American Wool Council.

## The Senate Wool Hearings

(Continued from page 6)

While the position of the State Department as expressed by the Honorable William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, in the hearings before the Senate Committee on November 21 leaves no doubt that that Department expects to enter into a program of broad readjustment of tariff schedules under the powers granted by the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act as continued on June 20, 1945, that witness also stated under direct questioning by Senator Murdock of Utah that, "the Department, and indeed the President, has assured the Congress and the people of the United States that under the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act, no agreement would be made, no concession on import duties would be given which have the effect of endangering any essential American industry. That commitment is constantly in our minds and will not be overlooked."

### The State Department's Position

The fact was also brought out by Senator O'Mahoney that there is precedent for import quotas in trade agreements already enacted by the State Department.

That wool growers may know the basis for the State Department's position, the following paragraphs from Senator Clayton's statement are given:

Mr. Clayton: Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee: I recognize that you are dealing here with a very important, a very difficult, and a very complex problem. The wool growers of the country undoubtedly face a very serious situation.

In spite of obtaining the highest prices that we have seen for wool in many years, production, as you have stated, Mr. Chairman, has declined by one-third. When you see a situation of that kind, you don't need to go into any great examination as to the returns or lack of returns to the producer of the commodity that suffers in production to that extent. The facts speak for themselves and undoubtedly the costs of production are now and have been for some time pressing up very close with even the most efficient producers to the prices they get, and with the so-called inefficient producers undoubtedly costs must have risen above the price that they are receiving for their product.

There is no doubt that a program is urgently needed at this time which will enable domestic wool to move into the domestic market in competition with imported wool. Further, there is the long-run problem of determining the minimum requirements of domestic wool production in the United States for national security.

The methods which have been proposed to make domestic wool available to the domestic market and maintain a minimum level of wool production, fall into two broad categories. The first category includes measures to adjust prices of domestic wool by extending controls over wool imports through an increase in the import duty, the establishment of import quotas, or the importation of foreign wool by a government agency. The second category includes measures which would enable domestic wool to be sold to domestic mills at prices competitive with the duty-paid import prices of foreign wool.

The basic objection to measures falling in the first category is that they all require the erection of new barriers to international trade at a time when it is of the utmost importance that the United States carry out the mandate which the people have given to the President through a series of acts of Congress to pursue vigorously a program for expanding world trade through the reduction of such barriers.

The imposition of restrictive import quotas or importations through a government agency would have much the same result as an increase in the import duty on wool above the present basic rate of 34 cents per clean pound. Any one of these measures would therefore fly directly in the face of the strong efforts which we are making to persuade other countries to join with us in knocking down the network of trade barriers which was strangling foreign trade of all countries, including that of the United States, in the years just preceding the war. If we want to achieve that level of prosperity at home and abroad to which the Chairman of this Committee referred, we cannot ourselves take the lead in building up new barriers to trade.

In his address, to which I have already referred, the Secretary of State indicated that we shall shortly submit to the peoples of the world our views about these matters, and that we intend to propose that tariffs shall be reduced and tariff preferences be eliminated. An increase in one of our major tariff rates would be contrary to everything we are trying to do to open up the channels of international commerce.

Quotas have been one of the greatest obstacles to American exports that our trade has encountered. Their effects have been far more restrictive than have the tariffs of foreign countries. They are generally discriminatory in effect owing to the virtual impossibility of allocating quota shares to the exporting countries on an equitable basis. The Secretary of State, in his address, indicated that we intend to propose that commercial quotas and embargoes be restricted to a few really necessary cases and that discrimination in their application be avoided.

State trading, except in time of war, is utterly alien to the American way of doing business. While we do not intend to try to dictate what economic systems other countries shall have, I am sure the American people would not look with favor upon the substitution of public enterprise for private enterprise in this country. For those governments that do conduct public enterprises in foreign trade, we intend to propose that they should be operated so as to give fair treatment to the commerce of all friendly states, that they should make their purchases and sales on purely economic grounds, and that they should avoid using a monopoly of imports to give excessive protection to their own producers.

For those reasons the Department hopes that this Committee will seek measures which will enable domestic wool to compete with foreign wool in the domestic market at

the duty-paid import price. To the extent that these measures may require appropriation of funds from the Federal Treasury, such expenditures should properly be regarded as a part of the cost of the war and of future national security.

The question at issue here is not whether there shall be a subsidy, but what kind of a subsidy there shall be, who shall pay it, and how much it will cost. Tariffs or other controls over imports have the purpose of increasing the price of wool in the domestic market above the world price, and thus they constitute a subsidy to the domestic producer in that his return is higher than he would otherwise receive from the sale of the product. The difference is that, if imports are restricted, the consumer pays the subsidy on all the wool consumed whether domestically produced or imported, whereas in the procedure I have favored, the subsidy is paid by the taxpayers only on that part of domestic consumption which is domestically produced. This would appear to be a more equitable way of allocating the cost of the subsidy required to maintain the domestic production of wool at a level which is deemed, as a matter of public policy, to be in the national interest.

If we use the method of selling the domestic clip at the duty-paid import price, there must be assurance that the world price will not be depressed unreasonably by policies followed in liquidating the stocks which have accumulated during the war. This government is therefore prepared to urge upon those countries which hold large stocks that the United States and other importing and exporting countries of wool participate in the formulation of decisions governing liquidation policy.

Our government is now making a frontal attack on barriers to world trade. If we erect further barriers, that action would be interpreted by all nations as evidence of lack of faith in our own policies. The re-establishment of trade patterns cannot be delayed. Unless there is a general reduction of barriers soon, countries may be forced further to entrench themselves behind protective walls while they reconstruct and expand uneconomic industries in order to attain greater self-sufficiency. It is therefore the hope of the Department of State that the action taken by this Committee will be consistent with the foreign economic policy of this country which is directed toward the expansion of world trade.

### Production Costs

Louis G. Connor, commodity specialist of the United States Tariff Commission, was the first witness on production costs.

Mr. Connor's testimony was to the effect that in 1940 there was a loss of 6 cents; in 1941, approximately 97 cents so-called profit; in 1942, a so-called profit of 80 cents; in 1943 a loss of 12 cents, and in 1944, a loss of \$1.22 per head. The Tariff Commission's cost includes 65 cents per head for the operator's own labor.

Mr. Connor: . . . We did that because we figured that the operator of a ranch handling about one and a half winter bands or three summer bands should be entitled to the wages of a ranch foreman initially, plus board.

(Continued on page 36)



# Wool In Review

## C.C.C. Reduces Selling Prices

News item of the month in wool circles was the long-awaited announcement, November 27, by the United States Department of Agriculture that the Commodity Credit Corporation was on that date reducing the selling prices on its wools.

The reductions average around 7 cents per grease pound, that is, from a present average price of 46 cents to 39 cents; or from 15 cents to 16 cents on the clean basis, for all grades and classes of wool. The reductions on the 1943 wools still in the possession of the C.C.C. are slightly larger than those on the 1944 and 1945 clips. Wools of the latter two years, if appraised at \$1.20 or more per clean pound, were reduced to \$1.05, clean basis; fine wools appraised at \$1.18 to \$1.19 were reduced to \$1.03; half-bloods appraised at \$1.18 to \$1.19, reduced to \$1.02; three-eighths appraised at \$1.07 to \$1.09, to 95 cents; quarter blood appraised at 96 cents to \$1, to 90 cents. Texas wools appraised at \$1.18 were reduced to \$1.01, and 8-months' Texas wools were revalued to 90 cents, while fall Texas wool was reduced to 85 cents. Prices on short wools, which, due to high appraisals compared to prices on long staple lots, have been slow to move, were reduced the most. Sales will be restricted to processors or semi-processors, and no re-appraisals will be permitted on wools sold under the revised prices.

As of November 1, the C.C.C. reported that it had a grand total of 421,411,017 pounds of shorn and pulled wool and according to statements made by Mr. William Darden of the Commodity Credit Corporation at the recent Senate Wool hearings, there is between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 more pounds of the 1945 clip to be appraised and added to the above total.

The reduction in prices followed the rejection of all bids made on the 10 per cent of the C.C.C. wools offered during a two-week period ending December 8, as the bids made were considered too low.

The adjustment of selling prices of domestic wools has given the "liquidation of the C.C.C. wool a stimulating dose," according to the Commercial Bulletin of December 1, although some

members of the trade contend that reductions in some grades offer greater advantages than on others, and say "selective" buying will continue.

Due to the scarcity of spot foreign wools, domestic fine wools are in an especially good position at present, but this condition, in trade opinion, will probably change with the arrival of foreign shipments. Early in the month, the United Kingdom announced reductions of from 1 cent to 6 cents on a clean basis for its controlled wools. Rumors are now current that there will be further reductions in these British controlled wools when the auctions commence next year. Dominion wool growers, able to produce wool at considerably lower prices than is possible in the United States, believe that wool should not be priced at levels that will give synthetic fibers too great a price advantage. This apparently is the thought now behind the recent and possible future reductions in prices.

Tables presented at the Senate Wool Committee hearings on the disposal of the U. S.-owned foreign wools and on the present status of the British-owned wools in this country are presented here.

Acquisitions and disposals of U. S. owned foreign wool stockpile as of October 31, 1945:	
Purchased	342,525,661
Acquired through Exchanges	2,407,394
Total Acquisition	344,933,055
Sales (wool delivered)	293,127,302
Loss at Sea or by Fire	2,913,413
Total	296,040,616
Balance on hand (sold to be delivered)	48,892,439

## SUMMARY OF UNITED KINGDOM WOOL STOCKPILE STORED IN THE UNITED STATES POUNDS

	Australian	Cape	New Zealand	Total
Delivered to U. S. A.	419,598,127	132,973,760	25,378,073	577,949,960
Lost by Fire	1,043,253	—	—	1,043,253
Sold as Damaged	1,442,783	3,215,903	—	4,658,686
Re-exported	238,355,100	35,390,720	9,362,150	283,107,970
Delivered under Exchange	25,221,600	31,018,001	1,566,594	57,806,195
Received under Exchange	55,398,801	—	—	55,398,801
Balance on Hand as of October 31, 1945	208,934,192	63,349,136	14,449,329	286,732,657

Weight on Australian wool is on an average of 300 pounds to the bale, therefore approximate.

Weight on Cape wool is on an average of 320 pounds to the bale, therefore approximate.

Weight on New Zealand wool taken from shipping documents.

## Decrease In World Wool Production

WORLD production of wool in 1945, amounting to about 3,760 million pounds, is 5 per cent smaller than in 1944 and 12 per cent smaller than the record output of 1941, according to preliminary estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

The 1945 world output of wool approximately equals the prewar level. The decrease in production since the 1941 peak is attributed principally to drought in important producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere, relatively smaller profits from sheep and wool in the United States than from some other farm products, and European war conditions. Decreased world production, however, since the early war years, has been more than offset by the wartime accumulation of stocks.

The Southern Hemisphere's clip, now being shorn, is estimated at 2.2 billion pounds, which is 4 per cent smaller than in 1944 and 12 per cent smaller than the annual average for the 1940-43 period. This area supplies 65 per cent of the world's output of wool, exclusive of the Soviet Union and China. Important reductions because of drought are indicated in Australia and the Union of South Africa. Australia's 1945 output is placed at about 900 million pounds, as compared with the record clip of 1,167 million pounds in 1941, and is 9 per cent smaller than the 1934-38 average. In the Union of South Africa production

(Continued on page 35)

# Lamb Market Reviews and Trading Activities

**ANNOUNCEMENT** of rationing removal on all meats, fats, and oils, effective November 24, was welcome news to everyone. According to the government, meat supplies for civilians in December will allow consumption at an annual rate of 165 pounds per capita, compared to 145 pounds in November, a wartime low of 100 pounds last spring and summer, and a prewar average of about 127 pounds.

Shipments of meat to foreign countries will continue both to those paying directly for food supplies and those being served by U.N.R.R.A.

Rationing removal should prevent piling up of meat supplies and should effect normal distribution.

## Week Ending November 3

(All quotations before subsidy payments)

The markets during the last few days of October and the first three days of November showed a decline in total salable receipts, expansion in the movement of Dakota and Minnesota lambs, and a decline in prices of as much as fifty cents. An exception, however, was the Denver market where a 25- to 40-cent increase in the market brought slaughter lamb prices up to the highest level since August. Feeding lambs remained in good demand at continued record-breaking prices and slaughter ewes were also in good demand. Good and choice slaughter lambs sold from \$13.25 to \$14.75. Chicago's top on choice slaughter ewes was \$6.50 and at Missouri River markets, the practical top was \$6. Good and choice western feeding lambs sold from \$14.75 to \$15.60. White faced 88-pound feeding lambs sold in Denver at \$14.75. Common to medium 40-pound feeders sold in Omaha at \$12 to \$12.50.

## Week Ending November 10

Prices on slaughter ewes and lambs, as well as feeding lambs, closed steady the second week of November. Most good and choice native, range and fed woolled slaughter lambs cleared from \$13.25 to \$14.50. Good and choice grade yearlings sold from \$11 to \$13 and slaughter ewes sold downward from \$6.50. Good and choice range feeding

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last		
Total U. S. Inspected	1945	1944
Slaughter, First Ten Months	17,642,206	17,929,097
Week Ended	November 24	November 25
Slaughter at 32 centers	316,800	351,800
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled):		
Good and Choice	\$ 14.72**	\$ 14.58
Medium and Good	13.49**	13.22
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices*		
Choice, 30-40 pounds	26.50	26.47
Good, 30-40 pounds	25.00	24.97
Commercial, All Weights	23.00	22.97

## Weight, Yield and Cost of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered—October

	1945	1944
Average live weight (pounds)	94.0	88.7
Average yield (per cent)	45.9	45.4
Average cost per 100 lbs. to packers (\$)	10.77	10.48

## Federally Inspected Slaughter—October

	1945	1944
Cattle	1,583,697	1,450,572
Calves	876,597	919,599
Hogs	2,329,666	4,223,255
Sheep and Lambs	2,018,282	2,238,346

\*These carcass prices reported by the Livestock and Meats Branch of the W. F. A. are ceiling prices.

\*\*These averages do not include the subsidy of \$2.15 on lambs over 90 lbs., and \$1.50 on lambs weighing 65 to 90 lbs. paid direct to the producer selling sheep and lambs to an authorized slaughterer for slaughter.

lambs sold mostly at \$14.75 to \$15.50 with some choice 80-pound kinds reaching \$15.75 in Omaha.

## Week Ending November 17

Slaughter classes held firm with closing prices steady to 25 cents higher. Feeding lambs declined somewhat after some weeks of firm prices, closing steady to 25 cents lower. Good and choice woolled slaughter lambs sold from \$13.25 to \$14.75. Choice 99-pound Colorado lambs brought \$14.60 in Denver, the highest price there since August. Fed yearlings sold up to \$12.75. Slaughter ewes again sold at \$6.50 down. Most good and choice range feeding lambs sold at \$14.50 to \$15.50. At South St. Paul, native and Dakota feeders brought \$13 to \$14.

## Week Ending November 24

Good and choice slaughter lambs

were fully steady selling on the markets mostly from \$13.50 to \$14.75, and in instances, up to \$15. Good and choice slaughter ewes again topped at \$6.50, selling downward to \$4.50. Two carloads of good and choice 77-pound feeding lambs brought \$14.50 in Denver.

## Week Ending December 1

During the last week of November, receipts were light, and good and choice slaughter lambs sold on the markets from \$13.50 to a top of \$15.50 in Chicago. In San Francisco \$15.25 was paid for slaughter lambs averaging above 90 pounds which, with the subsidy added, would gross \$17.40. Good and choice slaughter ewes sold from \$4 downward. Wyoming feeding lambs brought \$15 in Omaha.

E. E. M.

## Denver

**S**HEEP receipts at Denver for the month of November, 1945, will total approximately 216,000 head compared to 268,000 head for the same month of 1944, the decrease being about 52,000 head. For the year to date receipts should total around 2,208,000 compared to 2,435,000 for the same period of 1944, a decrease of 227,000 head.

During the first week under review, higher asking prices were a feature of the trade, but no quotable improvement developed. A slight increase in the salable receipts compared with a week earlier, had some restraining influence upon the market. All slaughter classes closed mostly steady, with near-choice lambs selling a little stronger in instances, quality considered. Truck-ins made up a relatively large part of daily receipts, and ewes were marketed freely. Most load lots of lambs received lacked quite enough finish to interest killers. Early, several loads of 94-to-97-pound range lambs, grading mostly choice, sold to killers at \$14.50, others going at \$14.40. Some grading mostly good got killer action at \$14 to \$14.15. A few loads of good and choice later went at \$14.25. Choice truck-ins averaging all the way from 77- to 110-pounds equaled the top on carlots at \$14.50, which suggested that more was quotable for rail shipments. Good and choice truck-ins sold freely at \$13.75 to \$14.25. The rail supply of ewes numbered about 30 doubles. Large strings of good and choice ewes sold to killers at \$5.35, others going at \$5.40 and \$5.50, with a few, mostly truck-ins, at \$5.25. The relative stability of the local trade on both slaughter and feeding ewes for the past month aroused trade comment. Since the first week in October, top for slaughter offerings has consistently held at \$5.50. Like slaughter classes, feeding lambs and ewes were not quotably changed for the week. Northern Colorado finishers took most of the crop. Many feeders scaled under 70 pounds. Load lots of good and choice blackfaces, averaging around 75 pounds, continued to sell up to \$15.25, others with a little less weight going at \$14.75 to \$15. Truck-ins bulked at \$14.50 to \$14.75, with a few up to \$15. Most load lots of feeding ewes brought \$6.

Salable receipts dropped rather sharply in the second week, and all classes scored uneven price gains. Lambs went up mostly 15 cents to 25

cents both on killer and country account, scarcity acting as the main stimulant. The top on slaughter offerings went to \$14.60, a new high since August. This price was paid for two doubles of choice Colorados averaging 99 pounds. Others, averaging 113 pounds, sold for slaughter at \$14.50. Truck-ins finally sold up to \$14.50 freely, against a \$14.25 limit the preceding week. Good and choice, or mostly choice truck-ins, gradually climbed to \$13.75 and \$14.25 levels late, the compressed spread on strictly choice kinds reflecting keen competition for num-

bers. Less attractive quality, measured by recent weeks, meant that the market was even better than it appeared on paper. The rail-shipped supply of ewes received went down to about 12 loads. As in the case of lambs, scarcity dictated a higher market for ewes going on both killer and feeder account, figuring anywhere from steady to 25 cents higher than last week. Top for slaughter ewes did not go above \$5.50, but it was hard to buy strictly good and choice offerings below this figure. Northern Colorado finishers again took most of the limited supply of feeding lambs of-

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ferred. Good and choice 72-to-79 pound blackfaces reached \$15.50, a new high for the season, truck-ins selling up to \$15.25. Most loads went out at \$15 to \$15.25, the inside price including 65-pound whitefaces. Load lots of feeding ewes ranged from \$5.65 to \$6.25.

Receipts for the last week under review were approximately the same as for the two preceding weeks, and each week has seen a decrease in the number of fat lambs offered and a corresponding increase in the numbers of feeders. Fat lambs and feeding lambs closed at steady prices. Ewes closed steady to 15 cents higher. No loads of fat lambs were offered and choice truck-ins continued to top at \$14.50, while good and choice made \$13.75 to \$14.35. Two loads of good and choice 130-pound Colorado ewes sold at \$5.75 late, and earlier comparable decks brought \$5.35 and \$5.50. Best truck-ins brought \$5.50, and common and medium kinds sold at \$4.50 to \$5.25. Feeders continued to find dependable outlet and sold actively each day. Two loads of good and choice 80-pound Colorado lambs brought \$15.50, while a 79-pound load made \$15.35. A load of 81-pound Wyomings arrived by rail and sold at \$15.40, without freight benefit. About a load and a half of medium to good 54-pounders made \$14. Good and choice truck-ins sold at \$15.25 each day, with others bringing \$14.50 to \$15. Several loads of feeding ewes sold from \$6 to \$6.25, and a small part of one deck made \$6.50. A deck of 154-pound feeding bucks went out at \$5.

Jackie O'Keefe

## Chicago

AN advance of 50 cents in subsidy payments, effective December 1, had a visible effect on the movement of ovine stock to market during the month of November. Many feeders in the middle West were inclined to hold on for the December bonus, which amounts to \$2.65 on lambs averaging over 90 pounds and \$2 on weights from 65 to 90 pounds. There was also a strong effort made to make lambs weigh over 90 pounds, with the result that fully 65 per cent of the slaughter supply marketed in November benefited in the top subsidy of \$2.15 during the month.

The total supply during the month at Chicago was 156,000, smallest in five years and consisting largely of shipments direct to packers. For eleven months receipts show a 140,000 decrease from the same period of last year. There was an active and reliable demand for all the salable lambs during the month at prices up to the average since the subsidy was established early in August. During the first week the salable supply was small and demand good, with most sales of weighty and desirable lambs at \$14 to \$14.50 and medium to good at \$13.50 to \$14. On account of the ceiling on the dressed product buyers were unwilling to raise prices, which prompted them to buy freely at other places where prices were more attractive. Up to the middle of the month there was no quotable improvement in prices but demand was active and reliable, particularly on shipping account. Later in the month light receipts forced buyers to advance the

market substantially and at the finish the best lambs reached \$15.50, highest since early in August before the new subsidy applied. Demand centered strongly on good quality lambs that carried number 1 pelts. Low grade lambs were always hard to sell and bucks were bought at \$1 discount, although country shippers figured that the extra weight of bucks compensated largely for the discount.

All month there was a broad inquiry for feeder lambs but very few showed up that were satisfactory. It was reported that there was a fairly good movement from western territory where producers were adding the subsidy to the first cost. Reports from the corn belt states indicate that the total feeding for the winter will be slightly less than a year ago, although buyers are encouraged by another subsidy increase in February of 50 cents. The high cost of feed and scarcity of labor were factors that midwest farmers had to consider.

Demand for ewes was strong all month and climaxed by an advance of 50 cents to 75 cents late in the month. Most of the month sales were steady at \$6 to \$6.50 with the supply moderate. Near the finish the supply was actually short, which forced buyers to raise prices to the highest level of the season. The best ewes sold at \$7.25 and a good many cleared at \$6 to \$7. An active demand prevailed for breeding ewes but not enough came in to fairly establish quotations. One small lot sold at \$7.75.

The scarcity of good lambs during the month increased the demand for de-

# NATIONAL WESTERN STOCK SHOW

## NATIONAL WESTERN WOOL SHOW

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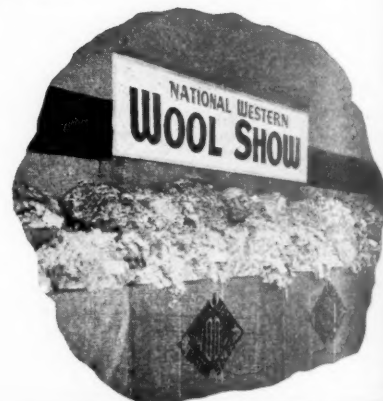
## RODEO, HORSE SHOW

JANUARY 11 through 19  
1946

\* \* \* \*

## SHEEP SHOW

5 Breeds  
Carloads, Truckloads  
Fat Lambs, Fat Ewes



sirable yearlings and prices ruled steady to strong for the first three weeks and moved up along with lambs near the close. Late in the month the best ewes sold at \$13.25 and many were reported at \$12.75 to \$13. As with lambs, buyers put strong emphasis on quality and were inclined to sidestep low grades, that moved slowly at \$11 to \$12.

Compared with a year ago lambs averaged a little higher. Demand for meat was so broad that ceiling restrictions were blamed for a lack of better outlet. Packers claimed they were forced to hold the market down to the O.P.A. directed level. The local opinion is that prospects are more favorable.

Frank E. Moore.

## St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for the month of November were 67,039 compared with 101,126 in October and 88,247 in November a year ago.

While the lamb market was a little uneven during the month, closing prices are mostly 25 cents higher. On the close best natives sold at \$14.50, with bulk of good to choice at \$14 to \$14.50, fair to good kinds \$13 to \$13.75, and common sorts down to \$12 or lower.

Kansas wheatfield lambs sold at \$14.60 near the close, but these were not choice.

Clipped lambs sold up to \$14 on the close against \$13.75 a month ago.

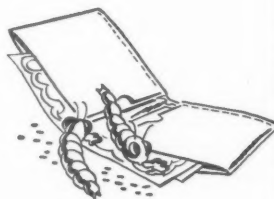
Feeders were scarce, with a few lots at \$14.25 to \$15.50 during the month. Aged sheep closed 50 to 75 cents higher, with good to choice ewes late at \$6.25 to \$6.75, and common kinds down to \$5. Yearlings, mostly in odd lots, sold mostly \$12 to \$12.50.

H. H. Madden

## Meat Institute Advertising

The American Meat Institute, which for the past five years has conducted an advertising program devoted to selling the virtues of meat, to selling meat itself when it was plentiful, and to holding the line for meat under wartime rationing, has announced that it is expanding this program by informing the public about the meat industry itself. Advertisements running in the leading magazines during November and December, acquaint the reading public in an attractive manner with some of the by-products of meat. Another attractive advertisement appearing in December magazines is entitled, Meat's Story of the Year, The "Magic Aminos."

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# Dow Phenothiazine



CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY



Experimenting with DDT at the ranch of Jim Fletcher in Yakima County, Washington. Left to right, Joseph Muir, extension animal husbandman; Archie Prior, sheepman; R. L. Brackett, DuPont representative; Dr. G. E. Abrams, U. S. Department of Agriculture; V. O. McWhorter, A. K. Morrow and E. K. Foltz, sheepmen; A. L. Deaver of the Yakima Valley Spray Company; A. E. Lawson, secretary, Washington Wool Growers Association; D. S. Simmons, secretary, Wool Growers Service Corporation; Mr. Fletcher and Ellis Ragan, sheepmen.

## Yakima County Sheepman Tries DDT

**Y**OUNG Jim Fletcher of Selah, in Yakima County, not only believes in progress but he puts it in action. On October 15 at his ranch seven miles north of Selah, he sprayed 800 head of ewes with DDT for tick and lice control. He found that his sheep had been infested with lice for some time as well as ticks. After careful observation, he became convinced that lice were doing more damage to the condition of his flock than were ticks.

After reading about the wonders of this new insecticide DDT, he decided to try it out. In cooperation with A. E. Lawson, secretary of the Washington Wool Growers Association, a demonstration was arranged in cooperation with A. L. Deaver of the Yakima Spray Company, the DuPont Company, and Mr. Fletcher. A power orchard sprayer was used and the DDT supplied by the Yakima Spray Company. Joseph Muir, extension animal husbandman, came over and assisted with the demonstration.

The sheep were treated with various strengths of DDT ranging from one half of one per cent to two and one-half per cent DDT in suspension. The mixture consisted of a wettable type of DDT in water. The DDT was prepared by mixing with a small amount of water to make a paste, then this was dumped in-

to the tank and mixed with the pump agitator. A pressure of four hundred pounds per square inch was used and a short spray nozzle attached to the end of the hose for flexibility and easy handling.

The nozzle was placed down in the wool and drawn from the top of the head to the tail and back and forth along each side. The ears were given treatment and also a small amount of spray was worked into the wool on the chest. From two to three quarts of spray material were applied to each sheep, and it took an average of ten seconds per sheep to make the application.

Inasmuch as DDT is a poison, a respirator and water proof gloves were worn by Mr. Muir to demonstrate to the group that they should use every precaution against any harmful effects from the material.

A group of some twenty-five interested sheepmen were present to witness the demonstration. The cost of this treatment was figured at slightly less than five cents per head. Prior to spraying, several sheep were caught and examined for tick and lice infestations. There were not many showing up at this time. These sheep were marked and on October 28, they were reexamined. About 50 per cent of the ticks were found still alive. Also more live lice were found, indicating only about a 25 per cent kill. Examination on several other sheep found several live lice or ticks. The ewes suffered no ill effect from the spraying.

From this trial, the group was undecided as to the efficiency of the method of spraying only on the back and sides. They felt if the spray could reach all parts of the sheep it would give good control. The question was how to do this spraying rapidly so as to thoroughly cover the sheep and still be economical as well as an improvement over dipping.

The results obtained with the DDT treatment indicated that where the spray actually penetrated the wool to the skin, good control was obtained. Live ticks and lice were found, however, on those areas of the ewes which had not been thoroughly saturated with the spray material.

## Jaw Defects Impair Growth

**U. S.** Department of Agriculture research has revealed that sheep with jaws of unequal length are not as good producers of meat and wool as normal sheep. Since the condition is hereditary, the Department suggests that sheepmen should cull their flocks and use for breeding only sheep free from this defect.

The scientists have observed that the abnormality occurs rather frequently and becomes more pronounced as the animals develop from birth to maturity.

The Department's study of the condition was conducted with range Rambouillet sheep by four scientists—Nordby, Terrill, Hazel, and Stoehr—at the Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory and U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho. Of 1,500 ewes, 24 had definitely overshot jaws. Lambs having the same defect weighed about 7.5 pounds less at weaning time than normal lambs. The wool of the defective lamb was also slightly shorter. "It appears," the scientists report, "that defective lambs may be lighter at weaning age because of inability to eat as normal lambs, although there may be genetic association between the defect and smaller body size."

Comparison of the results of various matings showed the defective condition in lambs to be most common when both of their parents had jaw defects and were also closely related. While the experiments have not yet determined the mode of inheritance, which appears to be complex, the results are sufficiently clear to indicate that flock owners should not use, as breeders, any sheep having defective jaws.



# Around the Range Country

Around the Range Country is the individual sheepman's section of the National Wool Grower and is open for reports of range and livestock conditions and other information or expressions of opinion on problems of interest to sheepmen generally.

The reports of conditions preceding sheepmen's letters in each state in Around the Range Country are taken from the telegraphic summaries for the week ending November 27, as published in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, U. S. Department of Commerce.

## ARIZONA

Movement of cattle from high summer ranges practically completed. Winter ranges need moisture.

## CALIFORNIA

Temperatures below normal in Imperial Valley, above elsewhere. Light to moderate precipitation north of Tehachapi Mountains, but spotty and negligible elsewhere. Pastures and ranges good to excellent; livestock doing well. Snow cover greater than normal in northern Sierra Nevada and mountains of north.

### Dixon, Solano County

Weather and feed conditions have been exceedingly good since November 1. There has been good rain, and the feed is two inches high and well rooted. We have plenty of alfalfa for winter feed, which sells for \$20 in the stack (November 20).

The number of ewe lambs carried over this fall will be about the same as last year. Number of ewes bred will be smaller. Reason for the change is because I sold too many ewe lambs.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are selling for \$12 to \$14; crossbred yearling ewes are going for \$12. Feeder lambs weighing 104 pounds sold for 14 cents this year, compared to 12 cents last year for 85-pound weights.

Sufficient herders are available here. The coyote situation is slight, as the range is all fenced and there are no hiding places.

Homer G. Brown

### Fallon, Marin County

Weather and feed conditions are excellent—the best for several years. Alfalfa hay, baled and delivered, is \$29 (November 21). The ewes bred this season are about the same as last, as is the number of ewe lambs carried over.

I received 10 cents per pound for feeder lambs in 1944, while the 1945 price was 11 cents. Fat lambs sold at \$11.40 per hundredweight last year, and \$12.25 this year.

Dave Burbank

### Ukiah, Mendocino County

I have been unable to buy concentrated feeds for winter use, but alfalfa hay is selling for \$36. The weather has been warm with late rains (November 19).

Fine-wool yearling ewes are going at \$10 per head; crossbred yearling ewes are about the same. The sale of aged ewes has caused a drop in the number of ewes bred this year as compared with last. Fewer lambs were carried over in comparison with last year.

Feeder lambs, both this year and last, went for 10 cents per pound. Fat lambs sold for 13 cents this year, as against 11 cents last year.

The coyotes in this section seem to be increasing.

I. C. Burke

## COLORADO

Week generally fair and cool. Near average precipitation, mostly occupying first of period. Temperatures somewhat below normal. Plowing in some sections. Ranges adequate. Livestock good to excellent; feeding in some areas.

## IDAHO

Temperatures near to below normal. General light precipitation beginning of week and light, scattered amounts last 2 days. Snow cover in mountains; seasonably favorable. Livestock on fall pastures, with little feeding; conditions generally good.

### Salmon, Lemhi County

Ewes bred this season will be about ten per cent smaller in number than last year. The number of ewe lambs carried over will be about the same.

The range has been very dry and

poor for winter feed (November 11). Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$12. Feeder lambs were \$15.00 this year compared to \$14.25 in 1944. Fat lambs this year without the subsidy were \$15. My lambs are shipped to the market at St. Paul, Minnesota.

I have been notified that the number of sheep I graze on the national forest will be reduced when the new 10-year permits are issued. There are not many sheep here, with less than ten per cent grazing on the forest.

Walter C. Fox

## MONTANA

Warm in central, cool in west and east; precipitation light. Light snow cover in north and east and over mountains, with cold weather necessitates extra feeding of livestock. Some feeding of livestock for market continues. Wheat dormant in north and east. Preparations for winter complete.

### Broadus, Powder River County

Weather and feed conditions have been good this fall. Grass is a better quality than last year and the outlook is good for plenty of feed on the winter range.

Feeder lambs this year were 12½ cents per pound as compared with 10½ cents last year. Crossbred yearling ewes are going at \$12 and \$13.

Concentrated feeds for winter use are available (November 10); yellow corn is \$46 per ton.

The labor situation is the cause of a 20 per cent reduction in the number of ewes bred this fall, although herders and other help are not too scarce now. Fifteen per cent more ewe lambs will be carried over this fall.

Otis E. Nisley

### Ronan, Lake County

Weather and feed conditions are better now (November 25) than they have been for the past five years. The number of ewe lambs being carried over this fall will be about the same as last year. However, breeding flocks are about 50 per cent smaller, due to lack of labor, which is generally poor when obtainable.

Yearling ewes are going at \$12 per



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# WOOL

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head. I received \$15.25 for my feeder lambs this year at St. Paul, and \$13.75 in 1944 at Chicago. For my fat lambs this year, I received \$15.25 (including subsidy), compared to \$14.50 last year. I shipped to St. Paul this year and Chicago last.

Soybean pellets are obtainable for winter feed at \$67 per ton. Alfalfa hay is \$12. We haven't been able to obtain a sufficient number of herders. The coyote situation is extremely bad; we have more now than at any time in the past twenty years.

Howard Nye

### NEVADA

Temperatures generally below normal; rising trend last of week. Light to moderate precipitation in central and north. Livestock condition good; some shipping. Water supplies on range improving; feed ample.

### Elko, Elko County

Native hay in the stack is \$15; no cake is available for feed to date (November 20). Pellets, however, are obtainable.

Weather and feed conditions are good, much better than previous years. The winter range is reported in excellent condition.

Fine-wool and crossbred yearling ewes are going at \$12. Ewe lambs carried over this fall number the same as last; ewes bred, however, will be ten per cent short. Lack of help is the principal cause of the decrease.

Feeder lambs sold at 13 cents per pound this year, as against 12 cents last year. Fat lambs were \$14 per hundred-weight this year and \$12 in 1944.

Herders are hard to get, and the coyote situation is bad.

Charles B. Evans

### NEW MEXICO

Warm days and unseasonably cold nights. No precipitation; rain needed to refill stock tanks and replenish soil moisture. Livestock good. Range fair.

### Roswell, Chaves County

The range is very dry (November 24) and the feed outlook is poor compared to last year. We are able to buy some concentrated feeds. Cottonseed cake is \$60 per ton, and alfalfa hay in the stack is \$28 a ton.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are going at \$8 to \$10, and whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes are about the same. Feed-

er lambs were 11½ cents for 65-pound lambs and 10½ cents for lambs under a 45-pound minimum; they were 12 cents in 1944. Fat lambs this year with the subsidy were about the same as last year.

The number of ewe lambs carried over this fall will be about the same, perhaps smaller in some sections. The number of ewes bred will be 20 per cent less because of drouth conditions.

The coyotes are causing some trouble in this section. I have been able to get a sufficient number of herders.

I think the National Wool Growers Association has been a life-saver to the growers. I hope soon some of them realize this.

W. C. Treat

#### Clovis, Curry County

Because of short range grass and shortage of feed crops (shortest in twenty years), many here have sold their flocks. Baled alfalfa hay is \$25 per ton. The protein feed supply is very short and is selling at \$65 for 43 per cent cake.

The number of ewe lambs carried over this fall will be 30 per cent under last year's. Breeding ewe flocks are 25 per cent smaller. Low prices, uncertainty, and high expense accounts are the reasons for not maintaining numbers.

We do not have a sufficient number of herders—the number available is very small (November 21). Coyotes are giving about the same amount of trouble as in former years.

P. E. Jordan

#### OREGON

Temperatures above normal. Fore part of week fair in east, partly cloudy in west, remainder stormy; more than normal rain in west, some snow in east. Mostly too wet. Grain in northeast and west doing well; some not up in northeast and some fields not seeded. Pastures improved somewhat. Snow cover on some ranches; feeding necessary, but unusually early. Livestock in good condition.

#### Pendleton, Umatilla County

Feed conditions compared in general with November of previous years are very much better (November 27).

Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$20 per ton and we are also able to buy concentrated feed for winter use.

The fine-wool yearling ewes and the crossbred whiteface ewes are going to be a little higher this spring than last year, and the number of ewe lambs

carried over this fall compared with last year is a little larger; the number of breeding ewes bred this fall will be a little larger than last fall.

The price of feeder lambs is considerably higher than a year ago, including the subsidy. The price paid for fat

lambs was somewhat higher than last year.

The help situation has improved somewhat since the end of the war and the coyotes are just about the same as usual.

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## SOUTH DAKOTA

Cool at beginning, warmer at close. Sunshine deficient. Windy at beginning. No moisture; topsoil drying fast. Generally favorable for field work. Corn picking and husking active; moisture content still too high; considerable being pastured. Fall grains and grass in fair to good condition; need good general rains.

### Martin, Bennett County

The weather here is mild and dry. It is slightly drier than previous years, but the outlook for the winter range is good (November 20).

Alfalfa hay is \$12 per ton; very little

concentrated feed available, selling at \$65 and \$75 per ton.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are going at \$10, but there are very few for sale; crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes are \$10 to \$11. My feeder lambs this year were \$12.50 to \$13 on the range, as compared to \$11 and \$12 last year. I got \$16.50 for my fat lambs this year, which includes subsidy, and last year I received \$14.25.

I am carrying very few ewe lambs over this fall, and breeding flocks this fall, in my opinion, are about 20 per cent smaller, due to the price of sheep and labor.

Coyotes are more numerous here than last year. A \$10 bounty is paid on adult coyotes.

Leon E. Ninas

### Bison, Perkins County

Since several sheepmen have sold their flocks, the number of ewes bred this fall will be less than in 1944. Few lambs were carried over. Crossbred yearling ewes are \$11.

Feed conditions on the range are good (November 24), much the same as last year. There have been a few cold days.

The coyote situation is quite bad. We have a sufficient number of herders.

Roy Nelson

### Buffalo, Harding County

The weather has been fine this fall. Winter range grass is shorter but a better quality than in the last two or three years. At present (November 1) concentrated feeds for winter use are not available.

Last year, feeder lambs were 10 to 10½ cents per pound; this year, they were 12 to 12½ cents per pound. My lambs are shipped to the Sioux City, Iowa market. Crossbred yearling ewes are going at \$12 to \$13 per head. Ten per cent more ewe lambs will be carried over this fall compared to last year. The ewe bands, however, are 30 per cent smaller.

Rudie Mick

## TEXAS

Killing frost, except in Rio Grande Valley and coastal plains; damage negligible, except to fall gardens. Surface moisture continues inadequate for small grains, but no appreciable damage to date. Excellent harvest weather. Livestock in good condition but some shortage of roughage and feed in northwest. Rain needed.

## UTAH

Snow in northwest early in week. Favorable for fall plowing. Grazing conditions generally favorable. Normal number of cattle and sheep on feed for market.

### Vernal, Uintah County

Herders and other help are scarce here. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$12. Feed conditions are fair (November 1) and the outlook for feed on the winter range is average.

Feeder lambs were 11.75 cents per



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year as compared to 13 cents this year. My lambs are shipped to Nebraska. Fine-wool yearling ewes are going at \$12; crossbred whiteface yearling ewes, \$14.

Ewe lambs carried over this fall will be about the same as last year, as will the number of ewes bred this fall.

The number of my sheep on the national forest will not be reduced, but the time will be; over grazing is given as the reason.

Ford DeJournette

## WASHINGTON

Temperatures seasonable; precipitation slightly below normal. Conditions only fair for fall wheat, due to freezing and thawing. Livestock in good condition.

## Ritzville, Adams County

Our range is in the best condition in many years, as there was a great deal of rain the latter part of September. We buy pea pellets for winter feed, which are selling at \$39 f.o.b. factory in Pennsylvania.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are going at \$12; whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes at \$13 to \$13.50. Feeder lambs were sold for \$15.25 to \$15.35 per hundred this year, compared to \$13.50 in 1944. I received \$15.75 for my fat lambs this year (the figure includes the subsidy); last year they brought \$14.50.

We will carry about the same number of ewe lambs over this fall as last, which is very small. There will be 15 to 20 per cent fewer ewes bred this year than last. Labor is high and not very good, and there is no profit in the business any more.

As there are no federal trappers here, the coyote situation is very bad. We now have a sufficient number of herders (November 21), but fear there will soon be another shortage.

Sebastian Etulain

## WYOMING

Cold in west, mild, but windy in east. General snow first of week; moderate to heavy in west. Livestock good, but feeding necessary where ranges snow covered in west. Winter grains further damaged by lack of precipitation and strong winds in east.



MERRY CHRISTMAS

## California Convention

(Continued from page 11)

control which has prevented normal movement eastward.

4. Commendation to National Livestock and Meat Board for their promotion program.

5. Commendation of livestock commission firm at public stock yards for their assistance in collecting funds for the support of the Meat Board.

6. Recommendation for continuance of C.C.C. Wool Purchasing Program to include all wools shorn during the calendar year of 1946.

7. Recommendation that C.C.C. proceed immediately with orderly marketing of stockpile wools at prices competitive with foreign wools of similar description.

8. Recommendation that every wool grower in California support American Wool Council's research and publicity work on wool through deduction of ten-cents-per-bag on wool sold and that "dealers and handlers be requested to consider a similar deduction on all wools passing through their hands."

9. Recommendation that the California Association investigate feasibility of securing legislation to permit deduction from growers' account sales for wool promotion fund.

10. Recommendation that Federal Government continue research program on core testing of wool for shrinkage determination.

11. Recommendation that U. S. Bureau of

Animal Industry assist states in eradication of sheep scabies.

12. Recommendation that in cases of dispute the Forest Service send a Forest Service man experienced with any particular area in question, for a re-appraisal of the carrying capacity with the permittee and that the units of reduction in livestock in any one year shall not exceed 10 per cent.

13. Recommendation that committees from each county appear before their respective board of supervisors to secure and provide for proper appropriation for predator control.

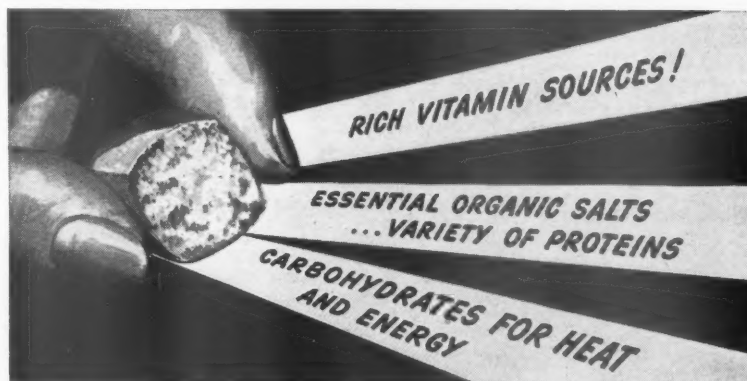
14. Recommendation that a committee be appointed for investigation of establishing rail rates which would encourage shipment of dressed meat east.

15. Recommendation for the enactment of federal legislation that will continue present farm labor program.

16. Resolution increasing dues from 1½ cents to 2 cents per head with dues for lamb feeders at ½ cent per head.

17. Recommendation that all members subscribe to THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER because it is outstanding as the authoritative voice of wool growing and lamb raising industry in America.

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## Basque People

(Continued from page 14)

country did not produce Voltaires or Rubens or Titians or Rabelais; however, while Titian was gaining undying fame as an artist, St. Ignatius of Loyola, of staunch Basque ancestry, founded the Jesuit order of the Catholic clergy and was followed in this worthy work by his countryman, St. Francis Xavier de Jaso. Because the Basque was busy sustaining life by fishing and farming, and because of his lack of educational facilities, his development in the field of art was retarded; however because of his deeply religious nature, religious leaders sprung up from his soil. During the past several years, the Basques have had a true champion of art—the world famous pianist, José Iturbi. Without any doubt, the world will become more and more aware of the Basque people, since the advantages of education and travel have reached them.

Few people realize that the modern handball, tennis and badminton are direct descendants of the Basque game of

pelota. The fast, hard game of pelota is as traditional with the Basque people as are the beret and Catholicism. Small boys learned pelota by striking the ball against the walls of their village churches. Young men vied with each other and with youths from neighboring provinces. Memorials to the beloved game of pelota, two courts still stand in Boise of the original four built by the Basque immigrants.

The past one hundred years have been a tragic century in the history of the tiny Basque country. In 1839 the Spanish civil war was won by the Spanish Crown. This party tried to assimilate the Basques by force; and after having promised recognition of the *fueros*, if the Basques would lay down their arms, treacherously voted to deprive them of self-government. Some of the rights, granted by their *fueros*, however, remained. Among them was exemption from military service. The Basque language was forbidden by Spanish authority to be spoken in the schools. This was not rigidly enforced until 1876, when the right of military

exemption was also denied the Basques, and the Spanish no longer regarded them as a separate nation.

In 1931, when the Spanish Monarchy fell and the Republican Government came into power, the Basque people felt a new dawn of hope. The new government promised autonomy to the peoples who desired it by a majority vote. Although the Basques voted for autonomy in 1931 and again in a plebiscite of 1933, it was not until 1936 that it was granted by the dilatory Republican Government. In October of 1936 the freed Basque people elected José Antonio Aguirre as their president, and administered the oath of office to him under the famous Tree of Gernika. The oath, which had come down from the ancient meetings under the famous tree, was taken in simple dignity, reflecting the spirit of the people for whom it was sworn: "Humble before God, standing on Basque soil, under the Tree of Gernika, in memory of our ancestors, I swear faithfully to fulfill my trust."

The new freedom of Euzkadi, however, was short-lived, for only six months after the establishment of the new government the sacred city of Gernika fell prey to Hitler's Luftwaffe. Gernika was the testing grounds for Nazi totalitarian destruction: Gernika was the first, but all of Europe was to taste this devastation before eight more years rolled around. What was unbelievable in the Press of 1937 was to become a reality to all the world.

Gernika was a village of about seven thousand inhabitants. It was the market day when peasants had brought their small surplus produce to the open squares to sell or trade with their neighbors. This was very similar to a small country fair, when people from the outlying farms unite in the village. While the people of Gernika were busy buying and selling, visiting and exchanging gossip, the first heinous attack of total war against a civilian population was made. The air was filled with Hitler's demons of destruction. The city was completely devastated. Nothing was spared. More than two thousand perished and the city of Gernika was in flames. All of the city was destroyed, save the Holy Tree, the symbol of Basque democracy, which remained standing among the ruins. This was the first of Hitler's bombings.

A few months following the bombing of Gernika, the Basque government was moved to Paris. In 1941 the government-in-exile moved to New

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York City and the Basque people were scattered all over Europe. The exciting story of the Basque people during the war is told in Mr. Aguirre's book, *Escape Via Berlin*.

The loyalty of a people to their homeland and their government, even after a century of struggle to preserve their rights, is the same undying loyalty of the Basque, wherever you find him.

Sheepmen like to tell stories of their early Basque herders. One story they tell is about a Basque herder who arrived in Idaho in the early 1900's. After thirty-five years as a faithful sheepworker, his eye-sight began to fail. His work was difficult for him with this handicap, so he went to his boss and explained the situation. After thirty-five years, he was no longer able to carry on his work properly. He suggested that his employer pay him off, and he would leave. His employer, who was extremely fond of him, started to tease him about being fickle.

"I always knew," he said, "that you Basques couldn't be depended upon. Here today and gone tomorrow—jumping around from one job to another."

The herder twisted his old hat in his gnarled hands and looked at his boss with failing eyes. Then he spoke.

"Oshedok ederra!" he said. "I'm no quitter. I can't see so good any more; I can't work so good any more; but, if you want, I stay!"

Another story the sheepmen tell is about a herder who hung around a restaurant in the early days at Mountain Home, Idaho. He came in and sat around during all the spare time he had. He was trying to learn to speak English. Finally he confided to a friend, also a Basque, that he thought he could never learn to speak the strange tongue. His friend, who had mastered a little English, told him that all the eating houses were run by Chinese, and he had been trying to learn their language, not English!

The Basques have often been accused of being a clannish, unmixing people. Again, that is directly the result of lingual difficulties. One Basque who had come over from the homeland told me that they would like to mix with people more; they were naturally sociable, but it was very hard for the older generations to be understood and to express themselves in English as they wished. Thus they stayed more and more to themselves. That they are an easily adaptable people is proved beyond a possible doubt by the younger

generation. Girls of Basque parentage are found in every office; boys and young men in offices, in banks, as established lawyers, and at any church or social gathering. They are excellent dancers, good conversationalists, and a race that has retained the pleasant manners and polite habits of the old world.

A ranch owner's wife from Central Idaho once told me that she had never seen an impolite Basque. When the herders or lambing hands would come to the house, she said, they always removed their overshoes outside, and never entered a room without first removing their hats. In speech and action they were courteous and a definite contrast to the ranch workers of other nationalities.

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The Basque country is again in the world's news. Biarritz, the famous coast city of the French-Basque province of Labourd, is now the campus for one of the most ambitious units of the American University for American soldiers serving overseas. There is an enrollment of four thousand G.I.'s, who have been called "the most contented in Europe." Although the American University at Biarritz is only a temporary institution, the four thousand graduates, the four thousand students now at the famous old city, plus, however many more G. I.'s attend before they are returned to the States, are almost certain to bring an awareness of the Basque people to many, many more Americans.

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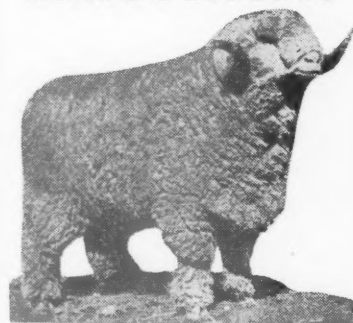
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No article on the Basque people in the Northwest would be complete without a little of the history of John Archabal. Mr. Archabal came to the Northwest early in the 1890's and settled in Boise, Idaho, in 1893. His story of success in the new country is the eternal story of rags to riches. Mr. Archabal first worked, as did many of the early immigrants, for only his clothing, board and room. He was taken into partnership by his employer and his fortunes grew until he became one of the largest sheep owners in Idaho. Mr. Archabal's story is much greater than simply the gaining of wealth. Typical of his diplomacy and unity with his fellow countrymen is the story of the organization of the now famous "Shepherders' Ball" held in Boise each year.

The Basque people have always had

a sense of loyalty toward each other and from this naturally came the desire to help any of their countrymen who might be in circumstances less fortunate than their own. Early in the history of Boise many dances were given by the Basque people and very often the proceeds were donated to charity. On one occasion, when there was a slight rivalry among the Basques dwelling in Boise Valley, one group sponsored a dance. The proceeds were to go to a Basque who had been ill and whose family was suffering because of his inability to work. The dance had been carefully planned and the date set. On the evening of the festivity, another faction of the Basque population held another dance directly across the street—and charged no admission! Of course the majority of the dancers attended the

dance across the street. This was the beginning of what might easily have become a very bad situation and the cause of a long-lived hardness of feeling among the Basque people in their new country. Just as the Basques in Euzkadi had intelligently solved the class problem in the Middle Ages by declaring all Basques to be of the nobility, so the Basques in Boise faced their problem. Several of the men from both "factions" met. They discussed the unpleasant situation which was developing among them and one man pointed out that the only person who had suffered from the holding of rival dances had been the man against whom none held the slightest grudge: the Basque whose health had failed and whose wife and children needed the money which their friends had intended to raise. It was then that Mr. Archabal inaugurated the Shepherders' Ball for all Basques. Unity among the Basque people was once more established and the Shepherders' Ball proved to be a great success. In keeping with the spirit of its founding, the proceeds still go to charity. There is no event in Boise looked forward to with more enthusiasm than this annual event held every year between Christmas and New Year's Day.

I asked one young Basque girl whether she thought the Basque Ball was a good idea. She looked at me with a twinkle in her dark eyes.

"Surely," she said. "Anything that brings people together to laugh and dance and sing is a good thing."

And now that Christmas is again drawing near, Boise and cities and villages and ranches from miles around once more will don the holiday spirit and look forward to the annual Shepherders' Ball, when herders and sheepmen from all over the state leave the mountains for their winter quarters, and are welcomed back by all their old friends at the annual winter dance.

Here owners, herders, wool buyers, feeders and guests gather, all dressed alike in the traditional herder's garb—levis and gay plaid woolen shirts. This is a ball where silks and satins for the ladies are outlawed, where there is no flash of necklaces and brooches, for the correct attire at the Shepherders' Ball is that of the universal housewife. From early evening until dawn there is a blaze of color—gay cotton dresses, blue denim trousers, and plaid shirts of every hue, dip and whirl on the large floor. Suddenly the dancers form a

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SEE LIST PAGE 28

# HAMPSHIRE

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huge circle, leaving the center vacant. Then, in native costume, some of the younger Basques dance the beloved dances of their homeland—the *jota*, which is taken directly from the Spanish fandango, or their own *parasalda*. For a little while there is a cool breath from the Pyrenees, a little of Euzkadi transported from across the sea. The dance ends. The band strikes up a modern American tune. The circle melts into swaying couples. The spell is broken.

There will be a note of sadness at the Shepherders' Ball this year, for its founder and the happiest of all those who ever attended the festivity will not be present. Mr. Archabal, who gave the Shepherders' Ball to Boise City, died in September of this year. His spirit, however, will never be absent whenever his people gather in dancing and singing to welcome the herders back to the valley after long months in the mountain ranges.

\*\*\*\*\*

And what do they think of America, these men from the Pyrenees, who brought their youth, their strength, and their love of liberty into the Northwest. What do they think of their adopted land where they see their children grow up more American than Basque? What do they think of the country, which is so like their homeland with its rugged mountains and fertile valleys and grass covered foothills? I think the old herder, in his faltering English tells us more adequately than could any poet. I think he speaks for himself and for all his countrymen. The old herder, with clear, quiet eyes, spoke:

"Yes, it was hard work, herding large bands of sheep. It was hard never seeing anyone except perhaps another herder or a hostile cowpuncher or the boss when he came to bring grub. It was hard work—but it was good work. You won't understand this, for you belong to the American-born generation, but in the mountains with the sheep—in America, we can think free!"

To men of a freedom loving nation, a tiny nation that has always considered liberty its birthright, even when pressed beneath the ruthless conqueror's heel, it is easy to understand how no work could be too hard—no day too long if it were rewarded by this priceless privilege of "thinking free."

The SEASON'S GREETINGS

December 1945

## World Wool Production

(Continued from page 21)

fell to about 228 million pounds in 1945, which was 3 per cent less than the year before, and 4.5 per cent less than prewar. Argentina's clip in 1945 is expected to equal the 1944 total of 500 million pounds, as compared with a 1939-43 average of 490 million and a prewar average of 370 million.

Uruguay's 1945 output is placed at 137 million pounds, compared with a prewar average of 118 million. Uruguay's production, like Argentina's, increased materially during the war.



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# The Senate Wool Hearings

(Continued from page 20)

This 65 cents gave the operator of a 3,000 sheep ranch about \$1950 a year and that was what a first class foreman would have been paid, including the cost of his board. We arrived at that conclusion after talking with the Forest Service and a number of livestock specialists out in the western states. . . . (In addition, the Tariff Commission study also allowed him 5 per cent, or 41 cents per head for sheep inspected, as a return on his investment.)

The two items—that is a managerial allowance and the equity—were not included in the cost considerations of the O.P.A. or the Department of Agriculture.

Statements of both Richard D. Gerould, assistant general counsel, Office of Price Administration, and Oris B. Wells, Program Analysis and Development, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, were to the effect that in establishing increased farm costs as a basis for increased ceiling prices, only cash costs could be considered, and, therefore, allowances for the management function of the rancher and for the property owned by the rancher were excluded. This interpretation of the requirement to consider increased farm costs was made by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Mr. Wells stated.

However, the discussion indicated that the increase in cash costs of wool production figured by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics since January 1, 1941, as required, amounted to 14½ cents per pound, or about a 70 per cent increase, which they claim was larger than any percentage increase shown in the Tariff Commission wool study.

Chairman: As I recall the O.P.A. law, the standard which was to guide the O.P.A. in fixing certain ceilings was the standard of some one of four categories, and you were required to determine which of those was highest.

Mr. Gerould: That is correct, Senator, yes.

Mr. Chairman: But instead of determining which of the four categories was highest, and establishing your ceiling in relation to that highest category, two years ago and again today the representatives of the O.P.A. talk about average prices.

Mr. Gerould: Well, I am sorry I haven't made it clear. We do check against each of these standards—parity, for example. . . . Perhaps by looking at the table of figures, I can make the point clear. . . .

Chairman: What I want you to make clear to me is how you can make an average price equal to the highest of four categories.

Mr. Gerould: Well, some are averages

and some are not. That is the difficulty that I have in answering the question. Parity, for example, is computed monthly. In itself it is an average.

The Chairman: Of course, with respect to wool, the producer has been in this unfortunate position: The arbitrary period 1910-1914, which was selected as the base period from which to figure parity, was a period of extremely low prices for the wool industry. . . . At 130 per cent of parity, for example, the wool producer is not operating 30 per cent above a good average; he is operating at 30 per cent above a depressed period. Do I make myself clear?

Mr. Gerould: Yes, you do; certainly. . . .

## Inadequate Parity for Wool

Mr. Chairman: Let me interrupt you there so as to make the record clear. Mr. Wells, you agree with the statement I have made with respect to the disadvantage suffered by the wool producer under the parity formula; do you not?

Mr. Wells: Yes, I would agree that wool and lamb prices have been higher, relative to parity, than most other prices for

quite a long period of time, and that the parity price for lambs is relatively lower than the price for any other agricultural commodity.

The Chairman: Well, stated another way, you agree that during the base period upon which parity was figured, the prices of wool and lambs were unusually low, do you?

Mr. Wells: I would say they were at a relative disadvantage. You would not ask me to agree as to just how much too low they were, would you?

C. J. Fawcett, general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation and J. B. Wilson both questioned Mr. Russell L. Burrus, head of the Wool Section, Office of Price Administration, as to the methods used in breaking down or building up the 37.1-cent average farm price used as the basis for wool ceilings, into clean prices for various grades and types of wool, but he did not give them the definite formula.

Mr. Wilson contended that the "O.P.A. and the Department of Agriculture erred in establishing the basis of the ceiling price of wool," as the Department of Agriculture publishes clean prices on wool as well as grease.

## 1945 Wyoming Production Costs

Dr. A. F. Vass of the Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Economics, University of Wyoming, presented the results of a study on 1945 costs of production in Wyoming, which showed a loss of 16 cents per sheep unit in comparison with a 87-cent loss in 1944. The figures used by Dr. Vass were as follows: Receipts from sheep units, \$3.26 from wool and \$4.09 from lambs and old ewes, making total receipts of \$7.35, representing 8.8 pounds of wool at 37.1 cents; 27 pounds of lamb at \$13.50 per hundredweight; and 10 pounds of old ewes at \$4.40. Expenses: Labor, including shearing, \$4.02; supplies for labor, 70 cents; feed purchased, 44 cents; horse and truck supplies, 19 cents; feed and leasing 28 cents; machinery and equipment, 20 cents; building and improvements, 8 cents; rams purchased less rams sold, 22 cents; taxes on \$25.40 principal investment per sheep unit, including lamb and building, etc., 32 cents; overhead and miscellaneous, 24 cents; interest on investment at 5 per cent, \$1.27; making a total of \$7.96.

Under Secretary of Agriculture J. B. Hutson, showing particular interest in the discussion and the tables of Dr. Vass, said that apparently the solution of the cost problem depended on three things, quantity and price of labor, quantity of production, and prices.

(More Next Month)

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